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DEER LODGE COUNTY OUTDOOR RECREATION
AREAS AND FACILITIES STUDY

by

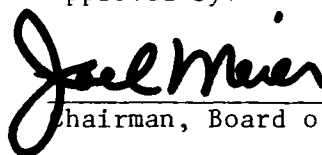
Tom Kelly
B.S., University of Montana, March 1973

Presented in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Science

The University of Montana

June, 1978

Approved by:



Chairman, Board of Examiners


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Kelly, Thomas G., M.S. June, 1978

Recreation

Title: Deer Lodge County Outdoor Recreation Areas and
Facilities Study (121 pp.)

Director: Joel F. Meier 

The purpose of this study was to identify opinions of Deer Lodge County residents regarding the county's neighborhood and county-wide outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

The mail questionnaire procedure was used in order to gather necessary information. The study was conducted within the boundaries of Deer Lodge County and specifically, determined county resident's opinions regarding: (1) adequacy and need for county-wide neighborhood parks, and other recreation area facilities and (2) use of local tax monies for maintenance and operation of county recreation areas and facilities. In addition, this study sought to determine if any significant differences existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions toward recreation areas and facilities in Deer Lodge County. The opinions toward the park system were collected, analyzed, and synthesized. This study sought to provide a framework from which the Deer Lodge County Parks Department could proceed in planning its community parks.

The findings of this study indicated the following:

- (1) The respondents were generally satisfied with the county-wide parks. There was, however, a high percent of respondents that were dissatisfied with the number of county-wide parks.
- (2) The citizens were in agreement that the outdoor recreation facilities in the county-wide parks should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.
- (3) The citizens were satisfied with the neighborhood parks in Deer Lodge County. Again, however, there was disagreement in whether there was a satisfactory number of the neighborhood facilities.
- (4) The citizens agreed that all the neighborhood facilities should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Parks Department.
- (5) The use of local tax monies for operation and maintenance for the existing parks and future additions was overwhelmingly favored by the citizens.
- (6) The citizens also overwhelmingly agreed that a new indoor/outdoor swimming pool should be constructed in Washoe Park.
- (7) The chi square test revealed a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding the overall satisfaction of the county-wide parks and recreation facilities in Deer Lodge County, and the use of local tax monies on the present and future park system. The urban precincts showed a higher percent of agreement, when compared to the rural precincts.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Outdoor recreation is for all ages, yet all do not participate equally. Although the young are the most energetic outdoor recreationists, have the widest span of interests, and enjoy the broadest range of activity, nation-wide studies have shown that there are too few playgrounds or parks for the 3.5 million preschool children in this country (20:52). There are also 19 million older Americans across the nation who suffer from fixed incomes, decreased physical agility and other problems that prevent them from using those outdoor recreation areas (20:53). These people, and many of the people in the other age groups as well, including many in Montana have to rely on city and county park systems to satisfy their desires for outdoor recreation space.

Living in Montana, one usually does not think about the lack of parks and park facilities since the state is blessed with wilderness, primitive areas and large open spaces where almost any form of outdoor recreation is available. Economic conditions, physical disabilities, location of residents, and other individual limiting factors prevent many Montanans from enjoying the outdoor recreation areas found within the state.

The residents of Deer Lodge County and the city of Anaconda also are confronted with many of these same problems. The problems for this particular county and city were compounded by an unusual history

of limited responsibility for the recreation areas and facilities. Such as, the local governments were not involved with the responsibility for the parks and playgrounds. These had always been provided by the area's major industrial employer, the Anaconda Company. Throughout the years, the Anaconda Company had been slowly giving its recreational properties to the county and city for operation and maintenance. In 1973 the last property, the Washoe Park, was given to the county, and with the gift terminated its responsibility for care and management of it (1:02). In the spring of 1974, Deer Lodge County and the city of Anaconda cooperately formed the Deer Lodge County Parks Department. The new park department had limited staff and the community leadership (County Commissioners and City Council) lacked experience in managing such facilities, let alone in acquiring and developing new ones. The Parks Department staff and the County Commissioners therefore needed to develop a systematic approach in the design and management of the Deer Lodge County Community Park System.

To accomplish this, information was needed on how the people felt toward planning and funding of such a park system. The identification of resident's opinions could serve not only to influence planning and funding of the community parks, but also the philosophy, policies, and overall operation of the Deer Lodge County Park System.

Thus, this study was designed to collect the resident's opinions concerning outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Deer Lodge County, Montana. In addition, the study assessed the respondent's opinions toward outdoor recreation areas and facilities located at the neighborhood level.

The desired approach to park site design consists of three phases. The first phase includes a "survey" or an assembling of facts and data which might have consequences for the eventual design of facilities. The second phase includes an "analysis" or the making of value judgements about the effects of one fact upon another. The third step is called "synthesis" or the weaving of the results of analysis into a comprehensive form and organization solution to the problem (27:92). After the three phases have been completed, park design can then be implemented. It was with this approach that the parks department was expected to proceed in designing the Deer Lodge County Community Park System.

This study sought to provide the Deer Lodge County Parks Department with the information needed to proceed with a systematic approach to park planning. The community opinions toward the park system were collected, analyzed, and synthesized in this study. This study then sought to provide the framework from which the Deer Lodge County Parks Department could proceed in planning its community parks.

Statement Of The Problem

The problem under investigation was to identify opinions of Deer Lodge County residents regarding the county's neighborhood and county-wide outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Specifically, the study determined county resident's opinions regarding: (1) adequacy and need for county-wide neighborhood parks, and other recreation areas facilities and (2) use of local tax monies for maintenance and operation of county recreation areas and facilities. In addition, this study sought to determine if significant differences existed in opinions of residents

from the county's 12 precincts. It was the feeling of the Deer Lodge County Planning Board that voter precincts be used to distinguish geographical location of the residents opinions.

Hypotheses

With the objective of collecting and calculating the aforementioned information for the expressed purpose of providing input for a comprehensive park plan, the following hypotheses were tested:

1. There is no significant difference among precincts in respondent's opinions toward county-wide parks and recreation facilities.
2. There is no significant difference among precincts in respondent's opinions toward neighborhood parks and recreation facilities.
3. There is no significant difference among precincts in respondent's opinions toward funding of community parks.
4. There is no significant difference among the precincts in respondent's opinions toward swimming facilities.

Information was also gathered and presented in respect to age differences of the respondents and their opinions to various questions relating to such factors as the general condition, number, location, size, funding, and overall satisfaction with parks and recreation facilities.

Basic Assumptions

Assumptions basic to this study included:

1. Residents of Deer Lodge County had divided opinions regarding outdoor recreation areas and facilities in their neighborhood and throughout the county and were willing to express them.

2. Respondents to the questionnaire were truthful in their responses.

3. The use of the questionnaire technique adequately determined the respondent's opinions toward the outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Deer Lodge County.

Delimitations

Delimitations of the study included:

1. The specific area in which the study was conducted was confined to Deer Lodge County, Montana.

2. The sample population included 1036 adult residents of Deer Lodge County who were registered to vote. This sample was randomly selected from a total population of 7968 voters registered for the 1974 general election. The 1036 residents constituted 13 percent of the population. The Deer Lodge County Planning Board had requested a minimum sample of 1000 residents.

Definition of Terms

Terms basic to this study are:

Community Park - A tract of land set apart or developed for recreational use which is governed by city or county government.

County-wide Park - A Community Park designed specifically for use by all the residents of the county and located somewhere within the county.

Neighborhood Park - A Community Park designed specifically for neighborhood use and located within 1/2 mile from your home.

Precinct - A subdivision of a county, town, city, or ward for election purposes. Deer Lodge County is divided into 12 separate electoral precincts. (Appendix A)

Site-design - The drawings, preliminary sketches, or plans for a particular tract of park or recreation land.

Chapter II

RELATED LITERATURE

History

Much of the area in Deer Lodge County and the city of Anaconda was developed in the late 1800's by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company (30:34). In the early years, the company saw the need to foster recreation activities for its work force and consequently developed various recreation areas throughout Deer Lodge County. The city of Anaconda took great pride in her "common," one whole block in the center of the city, which was a gift from the company. This area provided the early setting for baseball games and dances in the summer months and ice skating in the winter. Through the years the "common" was renamed "Kennedy Common" and provided for various recreation activities for the city of Anaconda.

Long before there was a city of Anaconda, the valley ranchers had had a picnic ground in a beautiful grove two miles west of town. Early Anacondans used it as a pleasure resort until a small park was constructed. In 1890, this became Washoe Park, which was considered as one of the most beautiful parks in the Northwest. This area was largely brought to completion by E. P. Mathewson, who was manager of the company from 1902 to 1910 (30:34). Over 50 acres were developed with a zoo, lake, dancing pavilion and other summer resort facilities. Through the years Washoe Park expanded by adding a swimming pool, a

baseball diamond, flower gardens and other recreation facilities. It was easily reached by street car and became a favorite summer gathering place for smeltermen and their families. The company also developed three parks located on the eastern boundary of the city. In addition, the Butte, Anaconda, and Pacific Railroad developed a park four miles west of Anaconda (30:34). In September of 1940, the city of Anaconda felt a greater need to provide recreation activities for its' citizens and formed the Recreation Board (1:04). Under the jurisdiction of this board, the city recreation director created and enlarged the former summer program to the year around recreation program that exists today.

The developed outdoor recreation areas remained stable throughout the years with the Anaconda Company maintaining sole responsibility for there upkeep and use. Through the years, however, subdivision development within Deer Lodge County created several county owned parks. The local governing body made no effort to either develop or administer the various county parks. This situation remained the same until October of 1973. At this time Deer Lodge County assumed the responsibility of the various parks located throughout the county and formed the Deer Lodge County Park Board (1:02). This board hired a full time park director and started a county-wide park system. The county was responsible for eight parks; Teresa Ann Terrace Park, Kennedy Common, Washington School Sports Complex, Opportunity Park, West Valley Park, Ogden Street Park, Lost Creek Park and 7th Street Park. In 1975, Washoe Park was sold by the Anaconda Mining Company to Deer Lodge County, which gave the Deer Lodge County Park Board control over approximately 70 acres of park land. During the fiscal year 1975-1976

the board operated on a \$40,000 budget with an average staff of eight to ten people employed throughout the year.

The swimming pool that was constructed in the early years of Washoe Park was successfully operated for a number of years. Approximately 20 years ago the pool was closed due to deterioration. Over the past 5 years various efforts were undertaken to gather enough support to warrant construction of a new outdoor swimming pool.

Planning for Recreation Areas and Facilities

Planning for recreational services is only one aspect of comprehensive human planning. Recreational planning is inseparable from general societal planning and develops directly from man's aesthetic, educational, psychosocial, and bio-physical desires. The whole range of human difference - age, sex, experience, and social, political, economic, physical, ethnic, religious, racial, vocational - must be the foundation of recreational planning. Only in this way will there be any assurance that individual differences, as well as points of similarity, are taken into account so that opportunities for their satisfaction are offered.

The entire foundation of public recreational service should be a reflection of diverse needs, interests, abilities, and values, as well as common points of interest. Alexander and Miles point out the distribution of various types of spaces and facilities is based upon present demographic analysis as well as projections of population density, movement, characteristics and other elements that indicate to the planner where specific recreational places should be situated for present and future use (23:41).

Shivers and Hjelte discussed fifteen elements to be considered in Recreational Planning. They are:

1. Provision of places for self-directed activities.
2. Provision of recreational places appropriate for highly organized and guided experiences under the direct supervision of recreationists.
3. The growth rate of the community must be considered.
4. The economic base of the community is a vital factor.
5. The nature and philosophy of governmental jurisdictions should be carefully investigated.
6. The geographical situation can influence planning.
7. Geopolitical boundaries can have a restricting or enabling influence in planning.
8. How land has been used within the community is of direct concern to the organization of planning for the recreational service system.
9. The distribution of schools within the community can have great significance for future developments.
10. Land ownership by private and public sectors can be great importance to any planning concept.
11. The size of the urban complex in relation to population density must be considered.
12. Planning is always futuristically oriented.
13. The desirability of involving laymen in the planning program should not be overlooked.
14. Every effort to coordinate the resources and expertise of the various sectors of society should be made.
15. The value of existing national and state agencies, whose orientation may be toward recreational services should be utilized in the planning process (29:41-44).

The recreational survey is a tool of research that departments have found exceedingly valuable. Recreational surveys vary in subject matters covered and in scope as well as in their immediate purpose. However they are used, surveys underscore and categorize the disparate elements that constitute the total community structure (23:39).

The Questionnaire Technique

In order to obtain information as valid as possible, the literature on various methods of measuring opinions and attitudes was consulted.

Attitude measurement has undergone a great deal of technical development in the past few years. Oppenheim defined an attitude as, "A state of readiness, a tendency to act or react in a certain manner when confronted with certain stimuli." As he described it, an individual's attitudes are always present but are dormant most of the time; they become expressed only when the object of the attitude is perceived (25:105). Attitudes can change under normal conditions, and when conditions are controlled the changes can be very significant.

Cowell discussed two techniques of getting individuals to manifest their covert tendencies in some form of overt behavior. The more common is the opinion method. This technique is used to obtain a verbal report from the subject, by checking the extent to which he or she agrees with various statements. An opinion is the subject's verbal expression of one's feelings regarding a particular statement. The second method, although not as highly developed, is the interpretive or projective method. This technique is designed so that the investigator will lead his subject to betray his attitude without any awareness of the interviewer's intent or purpose (7:117-118).

This study was a straightforward attempt to determine citizen opinions. Accordingly, the "opinion method", rather than the "interpretative" or "projective method" was chosen.

There are many considerations that must be dealt with before actually constructing a questionnaire. Oppenheim points out that these

decisions fall into five groups: (1) decisions concerning the main and auxiliary methods of data-collection, such as interviews, mail questionnaires, observational techniques, and study of documents; (2) the method of approach to the respondents (after selection through sampling procedures), including sponsorship, stated purpose of the research, confidentiality, and anonymity; (3) the build-up of question sequences and the order of questions and other techniques within the framework of the questionnaire; (4) for each variable, the order of questions within each question sequence, such as funneling, quintamensional design, and factual versus attitudinal opening; and (5) the use of precoded versus free-response questions (25:22). Once these decisions have been made, actual construction of the questionnaire can begin.

Isaac said, "A scale is, essentially, a measuring device allowing the assignment of symbols or numbers to individuals, or their behaviors, by rule" (18:100). He discussed three types of attitudinal scales: (1) Likert-type or Summated Rating Scales - These contain a set of items, all of which are considered approximately equal in attitude or value loading. The subject responds with varying degrees of intensity on a scale ranging between extremes such as agree-disagree, like-dislike or accept-reject; (2) Thurstone-type or Equal-appearing interval Scales. These not only place the individual somewhere along an agreement continuum for a given attitude, but also scale the attitude items themselves. Each item is assigned a scale value indicating the strength of attitude for an agreement response to the item; (3) Gutman-type or Cumulative Scales - These consist of a relatively small set of homogeneous items that are supposedly undimensional, measuring one, and only one,

attribute. Such scales get their name from the cumulative relation between items and the total scores of individuals (18:100).

A questionnaire consists of a series of question sequences, and therefore the order of the questions must be considered. The influence of the questions themselves play an important part in bringing about turnover. Kendall discusses the problem of turnover. Turnover can be described as one of the three of the following:

1. Turnover as a function of the ambiguity of questions; if one does not know how a respondent understands a question, one cannot very easily interpret his answer.

2. Turnover as a function of the forcing of opinion; by making it hard for the respondent to express his lack of interest and his lack of definite opinion, the possibility of unstable responses is increased.

3. Turnover is a function of estimation; there are types of questions which respondents dislike answering-such as personal or private questions. When the respondent is permitted to make estimations of factual information, errors may result (22:115).

Finally Oppenheim described all questions as either "closed" or "open". A closed question is one in which the respondent is offered a choice of alternative replies. Open or free-answer types of questions are not followed by any kind of choice, and the answers have to be recorded in full. This type is often easy to ask, difficult to answer, and even more difficult to analyze. As where the closed questions are easier and quicker to answer; they require no writing and quantification is straightforward (25:41-43).

The Mail Questionnaire

The chief advantage of the mail questionnaire is its lack of expense. Since it does not require a trained staff of field workers, virtually all that is required is the cost of the planning and pilot work, printing or duplicating expenses, sampling, addressing, mailing and providing stamped, self-addressed envelopes for the returns (25:33). The questionnaire technique is more commonly used for quickly obtaining information from a large population. Also mail questionnaires are preferable if information has to be checked against documents or if other informants have to be consulted, for instance in a business firm (22:33).

Benson in his research found two main disadvantages in a mail questionnaire. They were: (1) difficulty of obtaining returns from a representative cross section of the population and (2) the proportionately greater number of returns that came from strongly biased respondents (4:7).

Jacobs compiled a list of some cautions that can help in writing questions:

1. Don't assume your respondent will know what you are talking about, just because you do.
2. Don't leave yourself wondering: What did he mean by that?
3. Don't ask people to go against their basic inclinations.
4. Don't lead.
5. Don't confuse or lose the respondent.
6. Don't make your questions too long.
7. Don't use "All American" or giveaway words.
8. Don't load your questions (19:12).

The form of the questions should be devised so that the responses can be made easily - by checking, -by yes or no, - or by as few words as possible. The responses should lead themselves to tabulation (19:12).

Erdos found eight factors to be important in securing a high percentage of returns: (1) prestige of organization doing the survey, (2) interest of respondents, (3) readability and length of questionnaire, (4) wording of the letter and questionnaire to convince respondent of his importance to the survey, (5) list of benefits to the recipient, (6) assurance of respondent anonymity, (7) offer of a report of results, (8) stamped envelope for reply (11:21). Further studies also show that followup yields higher returns. When there is no response after two or three mail questionnaire followups, it is useful to make other persistent attempts to contact them (11:3).

The Pilot Study

It is necessary to have a pilot study because each survey presents its own problems and difficulties. Oppenheim stated:

"The importance of really careful piloting is stressed over and over again: pilot work can help us with the actual wording of questions, but also with such procedural matters as the design of letter of introduction, the ordering of question sequences, and the reduction of nonresponse rates." (25:25).

Isaac discussed six advantages of a pilot study. They are:

1. It permits a preliminary testing of the hypotheses that leads to testing more precise hypotheses in the main study. It may lead to changing some hypotheses, dropping some, and developing new hypotheses when called for.

2. It often provides the research worker with ideas, approaches, and clues not foreseen prior to the pilot study.

3. It permits a thorough check of the planned statistical and analytical procedures, thus allowing an appraisal of their adequacy in treating the data.

4. It greatly reduces the number of treatment errors, because unforeseen problems revealed in the pilot study may be overcome in redesigning the main study.

5. It may save the research worker a major expenditure of time and money on a research project that could yield nothing.

6. In the pilot study, the research worker may try out a number of alternative measures, and then select those that produce the best results for the main study without some tentative evidence that they would be productive (18:5).

Isaac also pointed out that it is good procedure to reread the questionnaire after a lapse of a few days. Thorough pre-study permits better delimitation of the problem. In this particular survey, the pilot study proved to be an invaluable tool in refining and constructing the questionnaire. It also provided the author with forethought on the future problems that were to be encountered throughout the project.

Chapter III

BASIC PROCEDURES FOR THE STUDY

Nature of Information Sought

A mail questionnaire was sent to 1,036 randomly selected residents of Deer Lodge County to obtain attitudes toward county-wide and neighborhood outdoor recreation areas and facilities, the study proceeded along the following lines.

A questionnaire was devised (Appendix B) in order to gather the necessary information needed for this study. The questionnaire related to four areas of interest: 1) County-wide parks, 2) neighborhood parks, 3) funding, and 4) swimming facilities. The questionnaire responses were based on an attitude scale developed by Likert. This technique measured each respondent's approval or disapproval on a five point scale ranging from strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree (7:117).

After the questionnaire was developed, it was submitted to the author's advisor for evaluation. The questionnaire was then revised and a pilot study was conducted using graduate students in the field of recreation at the University of Montana. The pilot study was undertaken in an effort to eliminate problems associated with the questionnaire before sending it out to the residents of Deer Lodge County. The questionnaire was further revised on the basis of suggestions and recommendations.

Procedure for Collecting Data

The study was conducted within the boundaries of Deer Lodge County. The sampled population was taken from the voter registration file which was provided by the Clerk and Recorder in the County. Thirteen percent of the population was sampled which complied with the request from the Deer Lodge County Planning Board specifying a minimum sample of 1000 residents. A table of random numbers was used to select the respondents (32:28). Table 1 describes the sample population according to precincts.

TABLE 1. SAMPLE POPULATION ACCORDING TO PRECINCTS

Precinct	No. of Registered voters	Sample Size	Percent of Population
One	378	49	13
One A	636	83	13
Two	1014	132	13
Three	969	126	13
Four	1110	144	13
Five	977	127	13
Six	955	124	13
Seven	805	105	13
Seven A	205	27	13
Eight	599	78	13
Nine	281	36	13
Ten	39	5	13
Total	7968	1036	13

Deer Lodge County was surveyed according to election precincts. It should be pointed out that precincts 1, 1-A, 7-A, 8, 9, and 10 are located in the rural areas of the county. Precincts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are located in the urban area of Anaconda. A map with boundary lines showing the location of these precincts is shown in (Appendix A).

Before the distribution of the questionnaire, information regarding the purpose of the study was given to the local newspapers and the local radio station for publicity. It was anticipated that the publicity would elicit a greater percent of returns.

On May 6, 1975, the questionnaire was mailed with a cover-letter explaining the purpose of the study. Also enclosed with each questionnaire was a stamped, self-addressed envelope which was addressed to an assigned Anaconda post office box. The questionnaires were numbered according to precincts in order that the returned responses could be identified for each precinct. Residents were urged to respond as soon as possible. A telephone follow-up to residents who had not returned their questionnaire, was conducted 10 days after the initial questionnaires were mailed.

Organization and Analysis of Data

To test the several hypotheses, the chi-square test of independence was applied to determine if there were any significant differences among the precincts' opinions toward county-wide parks, neighborhood parks, funding of community parks, and swimming facilities. This test is applied when testing hypotheses concerning the significance of difference of the responses of two or more groups (21:304).

Chi square analysis tells if there really is a statistically significant difference between the groups by comparing the observed or attained results with those expected on the basis of chance. Chi square is calculated by using the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$, wherein E denotes the expected frequency, while O denotes the observed frequency (21:305).

The null hypothesis tested was that there is no significant difference among the opinions of residents' of the various precincts toward county-wide parks and facilities, neighborhood parks and facilities, funding of community parks, and swimming facilities. If the chi square was found to be significant at the five percent level of significance, the null hypothesis was rejected. A significant chi square value indicated that a significant difference did exist between the precincts.

Chapter IV

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Analysis of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire used in this study was devised in such a manner so as to determine the Deer Lodge County, Montana residents' attitudes toward county-wide park facilities, neighborhood park facilities, and funding of community parks and swimming facilities.

A total of 281 individuals, or 27 percent of the total sample, actually completed and returned the questionnaire. It should be pointed out that on several occasions the respondents did not answer all the statements in the questionnaire, thus the number of responses varied among data presented in the tables. The recorded number of missing observations for each statement is listed below the tables. It should also be pointed out that the computer, when tabulating the data, rounded off the data to the nearest tenth of percent. This constitutes the reasons why some of the columns did not total 100 percent. An assumption can be made that the 12 residents, who removed the coded section of the questionnaire, did so in belief that they could voice their opinions without fear of being identified. It should be noted that after all the data was collected, the individual coded sections were removed from the questionnaires to secure complete confidentiality of the residents.

Deer Lodge County residents' opinions regarding county-wide parks and facilities

The first section of the questionnaire dealt with parks and outdoor recreation facilities found within Deer Lodge County. These parks and

facilities were designed for use by all the people in the county.

Tables 2 through 11 present responses by age regarding county-wide parks and facilities.

Table 2 presents the responses by age regarding the general condition of the county-wide parks.

TABLE 2. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTY-WIDE PARKS IN DEER LODGE COUNTY WERE SATISFACTORY

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	4	1.5	45	17.0	8	3.0	17	6.4	7	2.7	81	30.7
31-45	2	.8	24	9.1	7	2.7	22	8.3	8	3.0	63	23.9
46-60	9	3.4	40	15.2	4	1.5	22	8.3	8	3.0	83	31.4
61+	6	2.3	17	6.4	5	1.9	6	2.3	3	1.1	37	14.0
Total	21	8.0	126	47.7	24	9.1	67	25.4	26	9.8	264	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=17

It can be noted in Table 2 that 55.7 percent of the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that the general condition of the county-wide parks was satisfactory, while 35.2 percent either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement. It can also be noted that the respondents in the age group of 18-30 and 46-60 were more agreeable than the other age groups when compared. Those from ages 31-45, presented the only age group in which the respondents showed more disagreement than agreement that the general condition of the county-wide parks were satisfactory.

The extent of agreement by age of respondents to the statement that the number of county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County was satisfactory is shown in table 3.

TABLE 3. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE NUMBER OF COUNTY-WIDE PARKS IN DEER LODGE COUNTY WAS SATISFACTORY.

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	5	1.9	14	5.3	10	3.8	34	13.0	18	6.9	81	30.9
31-45	5	1.9	14	5.3	4	1.5	25	9.5	15	5.7	63	24.0
46-60	11	4.2	34	13.0	7	2.7	22	8.4	7	2.7	81	30.9
61+	5	1.9	19	7.3	4	1.5	4	1.5	5	1.9	37	14.1
Total	26	9.9	81	30.9	25	9.5	85	32.4	45	17.2	262	100.0

*Number of missing Observations=19

Table 3 revealed that the respondents were divided in their responses regarding the satisfactory number of county-wide parks. It can be seen that 32.4 percent disagreed, and 30.9 percent agreed that the number of county-wide parks was satisfactory. Table 3 indicated that the highest percent of those agreeing that the number of county-wide parks was satisfactory came from the older age groups of 46-60 and 61+ years of age. For example, it can be seen that 17.2 percent of the respondents in the age group 46-60 either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, while 11.1 percent in this age group were dissatisfied with the number of county-wide parks.

Table 4 examined the extent of agreement by age of respondents to the statement that the location of the county-wide parks found throughout Deer Lodge County was satisfactory.

TABLE 4. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE LOCATION OF COUNTY-WIDE PARKS IN DEER LODGE COUNTY WAS SATISFACTORY

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	10	3.8	42	16.1	8	3.1	10	3.8	10	3.8	80	30.7
31-45	5	1.9	28	10.7	13	5.0	11	4.2	6	2.3	63	24.1
46-60	12	4.6	48	18.4	6	2.3	11	4.2	4	1.5	81	31.0
61+	7	2.7	23	8.8	3	1.1	3	1.1	1	0.4	37	14.2
Total	34	13.0	141	54.0	30	11.5	35	13.4	21	8.0	261	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=20

Examination of table 4 shows a large majority of the respondents believed that the location of the county-wide parks was satisfactory. For example it can be seen that 67 percent of the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that the location of the county-wide parks were satisfactory while only 21.4 percent either disagreed or strongly disagreed. It can also be noted that the respondents in the age groups of 18-30 and 46-60 were more in agreement than the other age groups when compared.

The extent of agreement by age of respondents to the statement that the size of county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County was satisfactory, is revealed in Table 5.

TABLE 5. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE SIZE OF COUNTY-WIDE PARKS IN DEER LODGE COUNTY WAS SATISFACTORY

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	9	3.4	33	12.5	10	3.8	22	8.3	7	2.7	81	30.7
31-45	5	1.9	28	10.6	8	3.0	16	6.1	6	2.3	63	23.9
46-60	8	3.0	51	19.3	5	1.9	14	5.3	4	1.5	82	31.1
61+	8	3.0	23	8.7	3	1.1	2	0.8	2	0.8	38	14.4
Total	30	11.3	135	51.1	26	9.8	54	20.5	19	7.2	264	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=17

A large majority of the respondents felt that the size of the county-wide parks was satisfactory. For example, 62.5 percent of the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that the size was satisfactory while only 27.8 percent either disagreed or strongly disagreed that the size was satisfactory. It can be seen that all age groups were in agreement, with the highest percent of agreement in the group between 46-60 years of age, that the parks size was satisfactory.

Table 6 presents the Deer Lodge County residents' responses by age regarding the overall satisfaction with county-wide parks.

TABLE 6. EXTENT OF OVERALL SATISFACTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE WITH COUNTY-WIDE PARKS IN DEER LODGE COUNTY

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	5	2.0	32	12.5	7	2.7	27	10.6	8	3.1	79	31.0
31-45	4	1.6	22	8.6	5	2.0	23	9.0	8	3.1	62	24.3
46-60	5	2.0	44	17.3	5	2.0	21	8.2	6	2.4	81	31.8
61+	5	2.0	17	6.7	4	1.6	5	2.0	2	0.8	33	12.9
Total	19	7.5	115	45.1	21	8.2	76	29.8	24	9.4	255	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=26

Table 6 revealed that 52.6 percent of the respondents felt overall satisfaction with the county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County. It can be seen that 38.2 percent of the respondents showed overall dissatisfaction with the county-wide parks. The highest percent of those who felt overall satisfaction with the county-wide parks was found in the age group between 46-60 years of age. It can be noted that more respondents in the age group between 31-45 showed overall dissatisfaction with the county-wide parks, when compared with the other age groups.

Table 7 presents the Deer Lodge County residents' feelings toward picnic areas and whether they should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 7. THE EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT ADEQUATE PICNIC AREAS SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	51	19.9	27	10.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	80	31.3
31-45	36	14.1	26	10.2	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	64	25.0
46-60	37	14.5	33	12.9	2	0.8	2	0.8	3	1.2	77	30.1
61+	13	5.1	18	7.0	1	0.4	2	0.8	1	0.4	35	13.7
Total	137	53.5	104	40.6	4	1.6	5	2.0	6	2.3	256	100.0

Number of Missing Observations=25

The table showed that a large majority of the respondents felt that picnic areas should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. It can be seen that 53.5 percent strongly agreed and 40.6 percent agreed with the statement. Thus 94.1 percent of the respondents showed agreement that picnic areas should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, while only 4.3 percent of the respondents either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement. It can also be noted that all age groups were in agreement with this statement.

Table 8 examines the agreement by age of respondents to the statement that motorcycle trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 8. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT MOTORCYCLE TRAILS SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	20	8.5	25	10.6	7	3.0	17	7.2	7	3.0	76	32.3
31-45	10	4.3	14	6.0	11	4.7	14	6.0	10	4.3	59	25.1
46-60	14	6.0	14	6.0	10	4.3	16	6.8	15	6.4	69	29.4
61+	7	3.0	5	2.1	7	3.0	7	3.0	5	2.1	31	13.2
Total	51	21.1	58	24.7	35	14.9	54	23.0	37	15.7	235	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=46

Examination of Table 8 revealed that the respondents were diverse in their opinions to the statement that motorcycle trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. For example, 24.7 percent agreed that motorcycle trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, and 23.0 percent disagreed with the statement. It can be seen that the younger age group between 18-30 were more in agreement than the remaining three groups. The age group between 46-60 showed more disagreement than the other groups with 12.0 percent in agreement and 13.2 percent in disagreement that motorcycle trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Table 9 presents the extent of agreement of the respondents regarding the desirability of providing and maintaining cross-country ski trails by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 9. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT SKI TRAILS SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	22	9.8	24	10.4	9	3.9	13	5.7	7	3.0	75	32.6
31-45	11	4.8	18	7.8	8	3.5	11	4.8	9	3.9	57	24.8
46-60	10	4.3	18	7.8	12	5.2	16	7.0	11	4.8	67	29.1
61+	8	3.5	7	3.0	5	2.2	6	2.6	5	2.2	31	13.5
Total	51	22.2	67	29.1	34	14.8	46	20.0	32	13.9	230	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=51

Table 9 revealed that 51.3 percent either agreed or strongly agreed that cross-country ski trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, while 33.9 percent either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement. Again the younger age groups between 18-30 were more in agreement that cross-country ski trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, when compared with the other age groups. The age groups 46-60 and 61+ showed more disagreement that cross-country ski trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Table 10 addresses the extent of agreement by age of respondents to the statement that rifle/archery ranges should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 10. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT RIFLE/ARCHERY RANGES SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	24	10.3	21	9.1	10	4.3	9	3.9	10	4.3	74	31.9
31-45	9	3.9	23	9.9	10	4.3	6	2.9	9	3.9	57	24.6
46-60	12	5.2	31	13.4	10	4.3	8	3.4	7	3.0	68	29.3
61+	6	2.6	15	6.5	6	2.6	3	1.3	3	1.3	33	14.2
Total	51	22.0	90	38.8	36	15.5	26	11.2	29	12.5	232	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=49

Inspection of the data in table 10 indicates a high percent of agreement that rifle/archery ranges should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. It can be seen that 60.8 percent either agreed or strongly agreed that rifle/archery ranges should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, while only 23.7 percent showed disagreement. It should also be noted that all age groups were in agreement, with the highest percent of those who were in agreement being between 18-30 years of age.

Table 11 presents the residents' responses to the statement that outdoor grandstands should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 11. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT OUTDOOR GRANDSTANDS SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	19	8.3	29	12.6	11	4.8	10	4.3	6	2.6	75	32.6
31-45	16	7.0	28	12.2	4	1.7	5	2.2	6	2.6	59	25.7
46-60	14	6.1	27	11.7	12	5.2	6	2.6	7	3.0	66	28.7
61+	5	2.2	13	5.7	5	2.2	3	1.3	4	1.7	30	13.0
Total	54	23.5	97	42.2	32	13.9	24	10.4	23	10.0	230	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=51

It can be seen that 42.2 percent of the people agreed that outdoor grandstands should be provided or maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, while only 10.0 percent strongly disagreed. Table 11 also indicates that all the age groups were in agreement that outdoor grandstands should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Deer Lodge County residents' opinions concerning neighborhood parks and facilities

The second portion of the questionnaire dealt with the parks and outdoor recreation facilities located approximately 1/2 mile from the home, which are designed for people who live in the immediate neighborhood.

Table 12 through 24 deal specifically with the extent of agreement by age of respondents to statements dealing with areas contained within neighborhood parks and facilities.

It should be noted that the statements which addressed general condition, location, size and overall satisfaction, were answered only by the people who had neighborhood parks and facilities located approximately one-half mile from their home. This is the reason why the number of missing observations is extremely high for these statements.

Table 12 presents the opinions by age of the respondents to the statement that the general condition of neighborhood parks in their respective areas were satisfactory.

TABLE 12. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE GENERAL CONDITION OF NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS WAS SATISFACTORY

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	3	1.9	19	12.2	1	0.6	12	7.6	10	6.3	45	28.5
31-45	2	1.3	11	7.0	3	1.9	6	3.8	14	8.9	36	22.8
46-60	3	1.9	27	17.1	5	3.2	9	5.7	9	5.7	53	33.5
61+	4	2.5	13	8.2	2	1.3	3	1.9	2	1.3	24	15.2
Total	12	7.6	70	44.3	11	7.0	30	19.0	35	22.2	158	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=123

Over 50 percent of the respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the general conditions of the neighborhood parks in

Deer Lodge County, while 41.1 percent showed dissatisfaction. The most satisfaction came from those between 18-30 and 46-60 years of age.

Table 13 presents the opinions of respondents by age to the statement that the number of neighborhood parks found in Deer Lodge County was satisfactory.

TABLE 13. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE NUMBER OF NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS WAS SATISFACTORY

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	3	1.4	17	8.0	3	1.4	20	9.4	28	13.2	71	33.5
31-45	5	2.4	11	5.2	4	1.9	18	8.5	14	6.6	52	24.5
46-60	7	3.3	25	11.8	5	2.4	13	6.1	15	7.1	65	30.7
61+	3	1.4	14	6.6	1	0.5	4	1.9	2	0.9	24	11.3
Total	18	8.5	67	31.6	13	6.1	55	25.9	59	27.8	212	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=69

Examination of table 13 showed that most respondents were not satisfied with the number of neighborhood parks in their respective areas in Deer Lodge County. For example, 40.1 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the number of neighborhood parks, while 53.7 percent of the respondents were dissatisfied with the number of neighborhood parks. The age group between 18-30 showed the highest percent of dissatisfaction with the number of neighborhood parks, while the age groups between 46-60 showed the highest percent of satisfaction with the number of neighborhoods parks.

Table 14 addresses the extent of agreement by age of the respondents to the statement that the location of neighborhood parks in their respective areas was satisfactory.

TABLE 14. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE LOCATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS WAS SATISFACTORY

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	5	3.3	27	17.9	2	1.3	7	4.6	8	5.3	49	32.5
31-45	6	4.0	20	13.2	1	0.7	5	3.3	2	1.3	34	22.5
46-60	5	3.3	28	18.5	2	1.3	6	4.0	7	4.6	48	31.8
61+	3	2.0	13	8.6	2	1.3	0	0.0	2	1.3	20	13.2
Total	19	12.6	88	58.3	7	4.6	18	11.9	19	12.6	151	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=130

Examination of table 14 indicated a high percentage of the residents felt that the location of the neighborhood parks was satisfactory. It can be seen that 70.9 percent of the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that the location of the neighborhood parks was satisfactory, while only 24.5 percent either disagreed or strongly disagreed. It can also be noted that all age groups showed a high percent of satisfaction with the location of the neighborhood parks.

Table 15 examines the extent of agreement by age of respondents to the statement that the size of neighborhood parks in Deer Lodge County was satisfactory.

TABLE 15. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE SIZE OF NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS WAS SATISFACTORY

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	8	5.4	21	14.1	0	0.0	9	6.0	8	5.4	46	30.9
31-45	4	2.7	16	10.7	1	0.7	10	6.7	5	3.4	36	24.2
46-60	6	4.0	30	20.1	2	1.3	4	2.7	5	3.4	47	31.5
61+	3	2.0	14	9.4	2	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.7	20	13.4
Total	21	14.1	81	54.4	5	3.4	23	15.4	19	12.8	149	100.0

*Number of Missing Observation=132

Inspection of Table 15 revealed a substantial number of respondents, 68.5 percent, who felt satisfied with the size of neighborhood parks in their respective areas in Deer Lodge County, while only 28.2 percent were dissatisfied with the size. All age groups are in agreement that the size of the neighborhood parks was satisfactory, with the highest percent of those agreeing coming from those who were between 46-60 years of age.

The extent of overall satisfaction of respondents by age with the neighborhoods parks within Deer Lodge County, was looked at in table 16.

TABLE 16. EXTENT OF OVERALL SATISFACTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE WITH THE NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS WITHIN DEER LODGE COUNTY

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	2	1.3	21	13.9	3	2.0	16	10.6	6	4.0	48	31.8
31-45	2	1.3	12	7.9	2	1.0	12	7.9	7	4.6	35	23.2
46-60	3	2.0	24	15.9	5	3.3	9	6.0	7	4.6	48	31.8
61+	3	2.0	12	7.9	3	2.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	20	13.2
Total	10	6.6	69	45.7	13	8.6	38	25.2	21	13.9	151	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=130

Examination of Table 16 revealed that 52.3 percent showed overall satisfaction with the neighborhood parks within Deer Lodge County, while 49.1 percent felt overall dissatisfaction with the neighborhood parks. It can also be seen that the age group between 31-45 was the only age group that showed a higher percentage of disagreement concerning overall satisfaction, when compared with the other three age groups.

The following tables, 17-28, deal with facilities that could be provided and maintained in the neighborhoods by the Deer Lodge County Department. It should be noted that throughout tables 17-28, there is an obvious trend showing that all age groups were basically in agreement with one another concerning each statement.

Table 17 presents the opinions by the age of the respondents to the statement that ballfields should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 17. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT BALLFIELDS SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	38	15.8	26	10.8	2	0.8	6	2.5	2	0.8	74	30.8
31-45	28	11.7	25	10.4	4	1.7	3	1.3	1	0.4	61	25.4
46-60	23	9.6	42	17.5	1	0.4	2	0.8	6	2.5	74	30.8
61+	10	4.2	18	7.5	2	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4	31	12.9
Total	99	41.3	111	46.3	9	3.8	11	4.6	10	4.2	240	100.0

8Number of Missing Observations=41

The responses shown in Table 17 indicated a very high percent of the citizens believed that ballfields should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. For example, 87.6 percent of the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that ballfields should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. Only 8.8 percent of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This table also indicated that all age groups were in agreement with the statement that ballfields should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Table 18 addresses the extent of agreement by age of the respondents to the statement that play equipment should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 18. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF THE RESPONDENT TO THE STATEMENT THAT PLAY EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	41	16.7	25	10.2	4	1.6	6	2.4	3	1.2	79	32.2
31-45	27	11.0	24	9.8	4	1.6	5	2.0	2	0.8	62	25.3
46-60	22	9.0	43	17.6	4	1.2	2	0.8	5	2.0	75	30.6
61+	6	2.6	19	7.8	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.8	29	11.8
Total	96	39.2	111	45.3	12	4.9	14	5.7	12	4.9	245	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=36

Inspection of the data in Table 18 shows a very high percent of respondents believed that play equipment should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. For example, 39.2 percent strongly agreed and 45.3 percent agreed that play equipment should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, which totals 84.5 percent of the people in agreement. It can be seen that 4.9 percent strongly disagreed with the statement. Again, it can be noted that there was no particular age group that was more in support of the statement that play equipment should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Table 19 presents the opinions by age of the respondents to the statement that tennis courts should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 19. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT TENNIS COURTS SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	42	17.5	22	9.2	3	1.3	7	2.9	3	1.3	77	32.1
31-45	24	10.0	23	9.6	9	3.8	3	1.3	2	0.8	61	25.4
46-60	24	10.0	39	16.3	0	0.0	4	1.7	6	2.5	73	30.4
61+	7	2.9	17	7.1	3	1.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	29	12.1
Total	97	40.4	101	42.1	15	6.3	15	6.3	12	5.0	240	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=41

Table 19 revealed a large majority of the respondents felt that tennis courts should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. For example, 82.3 percent of the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that tennis courts should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, while only 11.3 percent of the respondents disagreed. Examination of the age groups showed that all age groups agreed that tennis courts should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Table 20 presents the opinions by the age of the respondents to the statement that toddler play facilities should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 20. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT TODDLER PLAY FACILITIES SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	44	18.3	22	9.1	4	1.7	3	1.2	4	1.7	77	32.0
31-45	27	11.2	22	9.1	6	2.5	5	2.1	2	0.8	62	25.7
46-60	27	11.2	28	11.6	7	2.9	5	2.1	6	2.5	73	30.3
61+	6	2.5	19	7.9	2	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.8	29	12.0
Total	104	43.2	91	37.8	19	7.9	13	5.4	14	5.8	241	100.0

*Number of Missing Observation=40

Examination of the data in Table 20 revealed a high percentage of the respondents felt that toddler play facilities should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. For example, 81.1 percent of the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that toddler play facilities should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. It can be seen that only 11.2 percent disagreed with the statement. All age groups were primarily in agreement, with the highest percent of those agreeing coming from those who were between the years of 18-30, that toddler play facilities should be provided

Table 21 exhibits the extent of agreement by age of the respondents to the statement that basketball courts should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 21. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENT TO THE STATEMENT THAT BASKETBALL COURTS SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	35	15.0	26	11.1	6	2.6	6	2.6	2	0.9	75	32.1
31-45	26	11.1	15	10.7	6	2.6	4	1.7	1	0.4	62	26.5
46-60	21	9.0	26	11.1	9	3.8	10	4.3	6	2.6	72	30.8
61+	3	1.3	14	6.0	3	1.3	3	1.3	2	0.9	25	10.7
Total	85	36.3	91	38.9	24	10.3	23	9.8	11	4.7	234	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=47

The responses shown in Table 21 indicated a high percent of the citizens believed that basketball courts should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. For example, 75.2 percent of the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that basketball courts should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, while 14.5 percent either disagreed or strongly disagreed. Again all age groups were primarily in agreement that basketball courts should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, with the highest percent of agreement coming from those between the ages 18-30.

Table 22 presents the opinions by age of the respondents to the statement that open play space should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 22. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT OPEN PLAY SPACE SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	36	15.3	25	10.6	5	2.6	5	2.1	2	0.9	74	31.5
31-45	23	9.8	28	11.9	5	2.1	4	1.7	1	0.4	61	26.0
46-60	27	11.5	32	13.6	3	1.3	4	1.7	5	2.1	71	30.2
61+	8	3.4	18	7.7	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.4	29	12.3
Total	94	40.0	103	43.8	16	6.8	13	5.5	9	3.8	235	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=46

Data in Table 22 revealed that a large majority of the respondents felt that open play space should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. For example, it can be noted that 83.3 percent of the respondents were in agreement that open play space should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, while only 9.3 percent disagreed with the statement. Again, all age groups were primarily in agreement that open play space should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Table 23 examines the extent of agreement by age of respondents to the statement that wading pools should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 23. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT WADING POOLS SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	26	11.7	27	11.8	5	2.2	9	3.9	5	2.2	72	31.4
31-45	21	9.2	22	9.6	10	4.4	6	2.6	2	0.9	61	26.6
46-60	20	8.7	24	10.5	10	4.4	6	2.6	9	3.9	69	30.1
61+	7	3.1	9	3.9	4	1.7	3	1.3	4	1.7	27	11.8
Total	74	32.3	82	35.8	29	12.7	24	10.5	20	8.7	229	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=52

Table 23 revealed that 68.1 percent of the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that wading pools should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, while 19.2 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement. Table 23 also revealed that all age groups were in agreement that wading pools should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, with the highest percent of those agreeing in the age group between 18-30 years of age.

Table 24 presents the opinions by age of the respondents to the statement that horseshoe pits should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 24. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT HORSESHOE PITS SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT.

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	27	11.9	24	10.6	12	5.3	7	3.1	3	1.3	73	32.2
31-45	18	7.9	24	10.6	9	4.0	7	3.1	3	1.3	61	26.9
46-60	19	8.4	29	12.8	9	4.0	4	1.8	6	2.6	67	29.5
61+	6	2.6	14	6.2	3	1.3	2	0.9	1	0.4	26	11.5
Total	70	30.8	91	40.1	33	14.5	20	8.8	13	5.7	227	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=54

Examination of the data in Table 24 revealed that 70.9 percent of the respondents felt horseshoe pits should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, while 14.5 percent disagreed. Again, all the age groups were generally in agreement that horseshoe pits should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Deer Lodge County residents' opinions concerning funding of the present and future park systems.

The next section in the questionnaire dealt with the Deer Lodge County residents' opinions on using local tax monies for the operation and maintenance of the present and future additions to the Deer Lodge County Park System.

In Table 25, the reader can examine the extent of agreement by age of respondents to the statement that local tax monies should be used for the operation and maintenance of the present park system.

TABLE 25. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT LOCAL TAX MONIES SHOULD BE USED FOR THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PRESENT PARK SYSTEM OF DEER LODGE COUNTY

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	26	10.3	40	15.9	8	3.2	3	1.2	1	0.4	78	31.0
31-45	23	9.1	30	11.9	6	2.4	4	1.6	0	0.0	63	25.0
46-60	22	8.7	39	15.5	7	2.8	5	2.0	5	2.0	78	31.0
61+	7	2.8	19	7.5	4	1.6	0	0.0	3	1.2	33	13.1
Total	78	31.0	128	50.8	25	9.9	12	4.8	9	3.6	255	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=29

Table 25 revealed that a large majority of the respondents, 81.8 percent, were in agreement that local tax monies should be used for the operation and maintenance of the present park system. Only 8.4 percent disagreed with the statement. It can also be seen that all age groups were in agreement, with the highest group being between 18-30 years of age.

Table 26 presents the opinions by age of the respondents to the statement that local tax monies should be used for the operation and maintenance of future additions to the Deer Lodge County Park System.

TABLE 26. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT LOCAL TAX MONIES SHOULD BE USED FOR THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FUTURE ADDITIONS TO THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK SYSTEM

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	28	11.3	35	14.1	9	3.6	3	1.2	4	1.6	79	31.9
31-45	21	8.5	24	9.7	8	3.2	7	2.8	1	0.4	61	24.6
46-60	18	7.3	28	11.3	11	4.4	11	4.4	8	3.2	76	30.6
61+	6	2.4	12	4.8	5	2.0	4	1.6	5	2.0	32	12.9
Total	73	29.4	12	39.9	33	13.3	25	10.1	18	7.3	238	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=33

Table 26 revealed that 69.3 percent of the respondents felt that local tax monies should be used for the operation and maintenance of future additions to the Deer Lodge County Park System, while 17.4 percent disagreed that local tax monies should be used for future additions. It can be seen that all age groups were in agreement, with the highest percent of agreement coming from those between 18-30 years of age, that local tax monies should be used for future additions to the Deer Lodge County Park System.

Deer Lodge County residents' opinions concerning the construction of
a new swimming facility in Deer Lodge County.

The expansion of swimming facilities in Deer Lodge County was the topic of the final two statements on the questionnaire.

Table 27 addresses the extent of agreement by age of the respondents to the statement that a new swimming pool should be constructed in Deer Lodge County.

TABLE 27. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT
THAT A NEW SWIMMING POOL SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED IN DEER
LODGE COUNTY

Age	Stronly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	55	22.3	15	6.1	3	1.2	2	0.8	5	2.0	80	32.4
31-45	38	15.4	14	5.7	3	1.2	3	1.2	5	2.0	63	25.5
46-60	38	15.4	15	6.1	4	1.6	7	2.8	12	4.9	76	30.8
61+	8	3.2	8	3.2	1	0.4	6	2.4	5	2.0	28	11.3
Total	129	56.3	52	21.1	11	4.5	18	7.3	27	10.9	247	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=33

Examination of the data in Table 27 showed a large majority of the respondents, 77.4 percent, felt that a new swimming pool should be constructed in Deer Lodge County. It can be noted that again, all age groups were in agreement to the statement that a new swimming pool should be constructed in Deer Lodge County, with the highest percent of agreement from those in the age group of 18-30 years of age.

Table 28 examined the opinions by age of the respondents to the statement that an indoor/outdoor combination swimming pool should be constructed in Washoe Park.

TABLE 28. EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BY AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS TO THE STATEMENT THAT AN INDOOR/OUTDOOR COMBINATION SWIMMING POOL SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED IN WASHOE PARK

Age	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	51	20.2	10	4.0	6	2.4	4	1.6	9	3.6	80	31.7
31-45	40	15.9	9	3.6	7	2.8	4	1.6	4	1.6	64	25.4
46-60	31	12.3	16	6.3	6	2.4	8	3.2	15	6.0	76	30.2
61+	11	4.4	11	4.4	3	1.2	4	1.6	3	1.2	32	12.7
Total	133	52.8	46	18.3	22	8.7	20	7.9	31	12.3	252	100.0

*Number of Missing Observations=33

Table 28 revealed that 71.1 percent of the respondents were in agreement to the statement that an indoor/outdoor combination swimming pool should be constructed in Washoe Park. Only 20.2 percent of the respondents disagreed with the statement. It can also be seen that all age groups were generally in agreement that an indoor/outdoor combination swimming pool should be constructed in Washoe Park.

When reviewing tables 2 through 28, it becomes evident that the residents in Deer Lodge County want the local government to become more actively involved with outdoor recreation facilities. This assumption is based on the fact that nearly all age groups support

the increased role of the Deer Lodge County Park Department in providing and maintaining outdoor recreation facilities throughout the county. The data indicates that respondents support existing parks and want the park department to provide and maintain nearly all the facilities mentioned. Their sole disappointment is in the number of county and neighborhood parks that are currently available. The respondents indicated that the park department should pursue acquiring more parks throughout Deer Lodge County.

The age groups were varied in their support concerning the various statements in tables 2 through 16. In tables 17 through 28, which addressed facilities, that should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level, all the age groups were in agreement with each other. An established trend clearly shows that respondents support these various facilities to be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Chi Square Analysis

A section of the data analysis sought to determine if there were any significant differences in responses among the 12 precincts regarding opinions of county-wide parks, neighborhood parks, funding, and the swimming pool. To determine if any significant difference existed between location of the respondents and their opinions, chi square test of independence was used. Specifically, chi square shows if a significant difference exists among the variables by comparing the observed or attained results with those to be expected on the basis of chance.

Chi square test of independence was used to help clarify and make more valid the testing of the hypotheses by determining if a significant

difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions of the recreation facilities. A .05 level of significance was used to test the hypotheses.

It should be pointed out that the number of respondents tested with chi square analysis was only 269. Twelve respondents tore off the coded section of the questionnaire which indicated in which precinct the respondent lived. The identity of the location form which the questionnaire came from was therefore impossible to establish, which accounts for only 269 being tested.

Chi Square Analysis of county-wide parks and facilities

The hypothesis that there was no significant difference among precincts in respondents' opinions toward county-wide parks and facilities, was tested using the chi square test of independence. Tables 29 through 38 present the chi square analysis among respondents by precincts in regards to the county-wide parks and facilities.

Table 29 presents the chi square analysis, which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the general condition of the county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County. It can be noted in this table that the value of chi square was 59.000, which was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance with 44 degrees of freedom. It can therefore be said that no significant difference existed among the precincts regarding the general condition of county-wide parks.

Table 30 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and

their opinions to the statement that the number of county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County was satisfactory. Inspection of the data in this table indicates that the value of chi square was 50.476, which was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance with 44 degrees of freedom. It was therefore assumed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts in regards to the satisfactory number of county-wide parks.

TABLE 29. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE GENERAL CONDITION OF
COUNTY WIDE PARKS IN DEER LODGE COUNTY WAS SATISFACTORY

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	0.4	6	2.3	1	0.4	2	0.8	1	0.4	11	4.2
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.8
1A	3	1.2	11	4.2	2	0.8	3	1.2	3	1.2	22	8.5
2	1	0.4	20	7.7	3	1.2	7	2.7	6	2.3	37	14.3
3	3	1.2	19	7.3	2	0.8	13	5.0	3	1.2	40	15.4
4	3	1.2	18	6.9	4	1.5	7	2.7	2	0.8	34	18.1
5	1	0.4	19	7.3	2	0.8	5	1.9	5	1.9	32	12.4
6	2	0.8	10	3.9	2	0.8	4	1.5	4	1.5	22	8.5
7	2	0.8	10	3.9	2	0.8	9	3.5	2	0.8	25	9.7
7A	2	0.8	2	0.8	0	0.0	3	1.2	0	0.0	7	2.7
8	2	0.8	3	1.2	4	1.5	9	3.5	0	0.0	13	6.9
9	1	0.4	5	1.9	0	0.0	3	1.2	0	0.0	9	3.5
Total	21	8.1	123	47.5	24	9.3	65	25.1	26	10.0	259	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 59.000$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .065$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 10

TABLE 30. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE NUMBER OF COUNTY WIDE
PARKS IN DEER LODGE COUNTY WAS SATISFACTORY

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	0.4	4	1.6	0	0.0	4	1.6	2	0.8	11	4.3
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
1A	3	1.2	5	1.9	3	1.2	5	1.9	6	2.3	22	8.6
2	4	1.6	13	5.1	2	0.8	12	4.7	6	2.3	37	14.4
3	4	1.6	15	5.8	4	1.6	11	4.3	6	2.3	40	15.6
4	2	0.8	12	4.7	4	1.6	13	5.1	3	1.2	34	13.2
5	4	1.6	12	4.7	3	1.2	8	3.1	4	1.6	31	12.1
6	1	0.4	5	1.9	1	0.4	6	2.3	8	3.1	21	8.2
7	2	0.8	10	3.9	2	0.8	8	3.1	3	1.2	25	9.7
7A	3	1.2	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	1	0.4	7	2.7
8	1	0.4	3	1.2	3	1.2	7	2.7	3	1.2	17	6.6
9	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.8	4	1.6	2	0.8	10	3.9
Total	26	10.1	81	31.5	26	10.1	80	31.1	44	17.1	257	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 50.477$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .233$$

*Number of Missing Observation = 12

Table 31 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that the location of county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County was satisfactory. Table 31 revealed that the value of chi square was 62.419, which was found to be significant beyond the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It was assumed that a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts in regards to the satisfactory location of the county-wide parks. It can be seen that the rural precincts were less inclined to agree with the statement than were the respondents from the urban precincts.

Table 32 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that the size of county-wide parks was satisfactory. Examination of the data in this table showed that the chi square value was 63.010, which was found to be significant beyond the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that there was a significant difference among respondents and their opinions concerning the size of county-wide parks.

In all, 51.4 percent of the respondents agreed that the size of the county-wide parks was satisfactory, while 20.1 percent disagreed with the statement. It can also be seen that again the respondents in the precincts located in the City of Anaconda were more satisfied with the size of the county-wide parks than were the responses in the rural precincts.

TABLE 31. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE LOCATION OF COUNTY-WIDE
PARKS IN DEER LODGE COUNTY WAS SATISFACTORY

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	0.4	7	2.7	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	10	3.9
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
1A	4	1.6	8	3.1	3	1.2	4	1.6	3	1.2	22	8.6
2	5	1.9	19	7.4	2	0.8	4	1.6	6	2.3	36	14.8
3	7	2.7	19	7.4	3	1.2	9	3.5	2	0.3	40	15.6
4	4	1.6	25	9.7	3	1.2	2	0.8	0	0.0	34	13.2
5	3	1.2	18	7.0	4	1.6	4	1.6	3	1.2	32	12.5
6	2	0.8	13	5.1	3	1.2	1	0.4	3	1.2	22	8.6
7	2	0.8	16	6.2	4	1.6	1	0.4	1	0.4	24	9.3
7A	3	8.8	2	1.4	1	3.4	0	0.0	1	4.8	7	2.7
8	1	0.4	9	3.5	1	0.4	6	2.3	1	0.4	18	7.0
9	2	0.8	3	1.2	3	1.2	2	0.8	0	0.0	10	3.9
Total	34	13.2	139	54.1	29	11.3	34	13.2	21	8.2	257	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 62.419$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .035$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 12

TABLE 32. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE SIZE OF COUNTY-WIDE
PARKS IN DEER LODGE COUNTY WAS SATISFACTORY

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	0.4	7	2.7	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	10	3.9
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
1A	5	1.9	8	3.1	4	1.5	2	0.8	3	1.2	22	8.5
2	6	2.3	19	7.3	1	0.4	8	3.1	3	1.2	37	14.3
3	5	1.9	20	7.7	4	1.5	9	3.5	2	0.8	40	15.4
4	5	1.9	19	7.3	3	1.2	6	2.3	1	0.4	34	13.1
5	2	0.8	20	7.7	2	0.8	6	2.3	2	0.8	32	12.4
6	0	0.0	9	3.5	3	1.2	6	2.3	4	1.5	22	8.5
7	1	0.4	16	6.2	3	1.2	5	1.9	0	0.0	25	9.7
7A	3	1.2	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.8	0	0.0	7	2.7
8	2	0.8	11	4.2	1	0.4	2	0.8	2	0.8	18	6.9
9	1	0.4	3	1.2	1	0.4	5	1.9	0	0.0	10	3.9
Total	31	12.0	133	51.4	25	9.7	52	20.1	18	6.9	259	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 63.010$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .031$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 10

Table 33 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning overall satisfaction with county-wide parks. Inspection of the data in this table showed that the value of chi square was 63.745, which was found to be significant beyond the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that there was a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning overall satisfaction with county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County. Again the precincts located in the City of Anaconda were more in agreement concerning overall satisfaction with the county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County, when compared with the rural precincts.

Table 34 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that picnic areas should be provided and maintained in Deer Lodge County by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. It can be noted that the chi square value was 77.109, which was found to be significant beyond the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that there was a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that picnic areas should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. It can again be seen that the precincts located in the City of Anaconda showed a higher percent of agreement to the statement that picnic areas should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 33. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS CONCERNING OVERALL SATISFACTION OF COUNTY-WIDE
PARKS IN DEER LODGE COUNTY

Pre- cincts	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	0.4	4	1.6	3	1.2	1	0.4	1	0.4	10	4.0
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
1A	1	0.4	9	3.6	1	0.4	6	2.4	5	2.0	22	8.8
2	2	0.5	18	7.2	1	0.4	11	4.4	4	1.6	36	14.3
3	4	1.6	15	6.0	6	2.4	10	4.0	3	1.2	38	15.1
4	2	0.8	18	7.2	2	0.8	9	3.6	2	0.9	33	13.1
5	2	0.8	18	7.2	2	0.8	7	2.8	3	1.2	32	12.7
6	1	0.4	8	3.2	3	1.2	5	2.0	3	1.2	20	8.0
7	2	0.8	11	4.4	2	0.8	8	3.2	1	0.4	24	9.6
7A	3	1.2	2	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	7	2.8
8	1	0.4	6	2.4	0	0.0	10	4.0	1	0.4	18	7.2
9	1	0.4	4	1.4	0	0.0	3	1.2	1	0.4	9	3.6
Total	20	8.0	113	45.0	22	8.8	72	28.7	24	9.6	251	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 63.745$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .027$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 18

TABLE 34. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT PICNIC AREAS SHOULD BE
PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK
DEPARTMENT

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	6	4.4	3	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	3.6
10	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
1A	14	5.6	9	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	9.2
2	16	6.4	18	7.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	36	14.3
3	23	9.2	13	5.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	38	15.1
4	14	5.6	18	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	12.7
5	15	6.0	14	5.6	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	32	12.7
6	15	6.0	7	2.8	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	22	8.8
7	14	5.6	7	2.8	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	23	9.2
7A	2	0.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	2.8
8	10	4.0	6	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	17	6.8
9	7	2.8	1	0.4	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	4.0
Total	136	54.2	102	40.6	4	1.6	4	1.6	5	2.0	251	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 77.110$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .002$$

* Number of Missing Observations = 18

Table 35 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that motorcycle trails should be provided and maintained in Deer Lodge County by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. Inspection of the data in this table revealed that the value of chi square was 28.979, which was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It was therefore assumed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that motorcycle trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Table 36 present the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that cross-country ski trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. Examination of the data showed that the chi square value was 37.324, which was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It was therefore assumed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that cross-country ski trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 35. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT MOTORCYCLE TRAILS SHOULD BE
PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK
DEPARTMENT

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	4	1.7	3	1.3	1	0.4	2	0.9	1	0.4	11	4.8
10	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9
1A	4	1.7	6	2.6	4	1.7	5	2.2	4	1.7	23	10.0
2	6	2.6	9	3.9	5	2.2	9	3.9	3	1.3	32	14.0
3	4	1.7	9	3.9	5	2.2	11	4.8	5	2.2	34	14.8
4	6	2.6	8	3.5	6	2.6	8	3.5	1	0.4	29	12.7
5	5	2.2	9	3.9	5	2.2	4	1.7	6	2.6	29	12.7
6	5	2.2	2	0.9	3	1.3	3	1.3	4	1.7	17	7.4
7	7	3.1	4	1.7	3	1.3	4	1.7	4	1.7	22	9.6
7A	1	0.4	2	0.9	1	0.4	2	0.9	1	0.4	7	3.1
8	4	1.7	3	1.3	0	0.0	4	1.7	3	1.3	14	6.1
9	4	1.7	1	0.4	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.9	9	3.9
Total	50	21.8	57	24.9	36	15.7	52	22.7	34	14.8	229	100.0

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= 28.979 \\ df &= 44 \\ \alpha &= .96 \end{aligned}$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 40

TABLE 36. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT CROSS-COUNTRY SKI TRAILS
SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY
PARK DEPARTMENT

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	4	1.8	1	0.4	3	1.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	10	4.4
10	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9
1A	4	1.8	7	3.1	5	2.2	3	1.3	3	1.3	22	9.8
2	9	4.0	9	4.0	2	0.9	8	3.6	5	2.2	33	14.7
3	5	2.2	12	5.3	4	1.8	9	4.0	4	1.8	34	15.1
4	4	1.8	12	5.3	3	1.3	9	4.0	0	0.0	28	12.4
5	7	3.1	11	4.9	6	2.7	3	1.3	2	0.9	29	12.9
6	5	2.2	6	2.7	2	0.9	2	0.9	3	1.3	18	8.0
7	5	2.2	2	0.9	4	1.8	5	2.2	4	1.8	20	8.9
7A	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.9	2	0.9	7	3.1
8	4	1.8	3	1.3	3	1.3	2	0.9	2	0.9	14	6.2
9	2	0.9	1	0.4	2	0.9	1	0.4	2	0.9	8	3.6
Total	50	22.2	66	29.3	36	16.0	45	20.0	28	12.4	225	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 37.324$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .751$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 44

Table 37 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that rifle/archery ranges should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square value was 46.659, with 44 degrees of freedom. This was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance. It was therefore assumed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that rifle/archery ranges should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Table 38 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that grandstands should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The data in this table revealed that the chi square value was 37.567, with 44 degrees of freedom. This was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance. It was therefore assumed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that grandstands should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

In relating back to the first hypothesis (There is no significant difference among precincts in respondent's opinions toward county-wide parks and recreation facilities) the chi square test revealed a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding location, size, overall satisfaction, and picnic facilities. Therefore, the hypothesis relating to these areas, was rejected. The chi square test revealed no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding

general condition, number of county-wide parks, motorcycle trails, cross-country ski trails, rifle/archery range, and outdoor grandstands. Therefore, the hypothesis relating to these specific areas, was not rejected.

TABLE 37. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT RIFLE/ARCHERY RANGES SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Pre-cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	3	1.3	3	1.3	3	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	10	4.4
10	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9
1A	9	4.0	10	4.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	22	9.7
2	6	2.7	9	4.0	8	3.5	5	2.2	5	2.2	33	14.6
3	4	1.8	15	6.6	4	1.8	6	2.7	4	1.8	33	14.6
4	5	2.2	14	6.2	4	1.8	3	1.3	2	0.9	28	12.4
5	4	1.8	14	6.2	6	2.7	3	1.3	2	0.9	29	12.8
6	4	1.8	7	3.1	1	0.4	3	1.3	3	1.3	18	8.0
7	9	4.0	6	2.7	3	1.3	2	0.9	1	0.4	21	9.3
7A	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.9	1	0.4	2	0.9	7	3.1
8	1	0.4	8	3.5	2	0.9	0	0.0	3	1.3	14	6.2
9	4	1.8	3	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	9	4.0
Total	50	22.1	91	40.3	35	15.5	24	10.6	26	11.5	226	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 46.659$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .364$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 43

TABLE 38. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT OUTDOOR GRANDSTANDS SHOULD
BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK
DEPARTMENT

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	0.4	5	2.2	2	0.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	9	4.0
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.9
1A	3	1.3	8	3.6	3	1.3	2	0.9	4	1.8	20	8.9
2	8	3.6	12	5.3	5	2.2	4	1.8	3	1.3	32	14.2
3	12	5.3	13	5.8	5	2.2	4	1.8	2	0.9	36	16.0
4	4	1.8	18	8.0	3	1.3	3	1.3	0	0.0	28	12.4
5	6	2.7	14	6.2	4	1.8	3	1.3	2	0.9	29	12.9
6	7	3.1	7	3.1	2	0.9	1	0.4	2	0.9	19	8.4
7	7	3.1	7	3.1	2	0.9	1	0.4	2	0.9	19	8.4
7A	1	0.4	3	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.9	7	3.1
8	1	0.4	5	2.2	4	1.8	2	0.9	2	0.9	14	6.2
9	4	1.8	4	1.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	10	4.4
Total	54	24.0	96	42.7	32	14.2	23	10.2	20	8.9	225	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 37.567$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .742$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 44

Chi Square Analysis of Neighborhood Parks and Facilities

The hypothesis that there was no significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning neighborhood parks and facilities, was tested using the chi square test of independence.

Table 39 through 50 present the chi square analysis among the respondents by precincts in regards to the neighborhood parks and facilities.

Table 39 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning the general condition of neighborhood parks in their respective areas. Examination of the data in this table revealed that the chi square value was 65.063, which was found to be significant at the five percent level of significance with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that there was a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning the general condition of neighborhood parks in their respective areas. It can be seen that the respondents from the urban precincts indicated a higher percent of agreement to the statement that the general condition of neighborhood parks in their respective areas was satisfactory, when compared to the rural precincts.

Table 40 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that the number of neighborhood parks in their respective areas was satisfactory. Inspection of the data shows that the chi square value was 106.956, which was found to be significant at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that there was a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that the

number of neighborhood parks in their respective areas was satisfactory. The precincts in the City of Anaconda (precincts 2-7) again indicated a higher percent of disagreement to the statement that the number of neighborhood parks in their respective areas was satisfactory, when compared to the rural precincts.

TABLE 39. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE GENERAL CONDITION OF NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS WAS SATISFACTORY

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	0.6	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	3	1.9
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6
1A	0	0.0	5	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.9	8	5.2
2	4	2.6	10	6.5	2	1.3	7	4.5	7	4.5	30	19.4
3	3	1.9	11	7.1	2	1.3	7	4.5	3	1.9	26	16.8
4	3	1.9	15	9.7	3	1.9	2	1.3	1	0.6	24	15.5
5	0	0.0	10	6.5	1	0.6	6	3.9	3	1.9	20	12.9
6	0	0.0	7	4.5	1	0.6	2	1.3	8	5.2	18	11.6
7	0	0.0	3	1.9	0	0.0	5	3.2	3	1.9	11	7.1
7A	1	0.6	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	5	3.2
8	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.9	4	2.6
9	0	0.0	3	1.9	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	5	3.2
Total	13	8.4	67	43.2	11	7.1	30	19.4	34	21.9	155	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 65.063$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .02$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 114

TABLE 40. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE NUMBER OF NEIGHBORHOOD
PARKS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS WAS SATISFACTORY

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.4	1	0.5	1	1.9
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.0
1A	0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	3	1.4	11	5.3	16	1.0
2	3	1.4	16	7.7	0	0.0	4	1.9	10	4.8	33	15.9
3	3	1.4	12	5.8	2	1.0	11	5.3	6	2.9	34	16.3
4	3	1.4	13	6.3	3	1.4	6	2.9	4	1.9	29	13.9
5	3	1.4	8	3.8	2	1.0	8	3.8	7	3.4	28	13.5
6	0	0.0	5	2.4	1	0.5	4	1.9	9	4.3	19	9.1
7	2	1.0	5	2.4	0	0.0	9	4.3	2	1.0	18	8.7
7A	2	1.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.4
8	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	3	1.4	7	3.4	12	5.8
9	1	0.5	0	0.0	3	1.4	3	1.4	1	0.5	8	3.8
Total	18	8.7	64	30.8	13	6.3	55	26.4	58	27.9	208	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 106.956$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .000$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 61

Table 41 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that the location of neighborhood parks in their respective areas was satisfactory. Examination of the data revealed that the chi square value was 69.898 at the five percent level of significance. With 44 degrees of freedom, it was found to be significant. It was therefore assumed that there was a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that the location of neighborhood parks in their respective areas was satisfactory. The urban precincts showed a higher percent of agreement to this statement than did the rural precincts.

Table 42 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that the size of neighborhood parks in their respective areas was satisfactory. Inspection of the data showed that the chi square value was 61.327, which was found to be significant at the five percent level of significance with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that there was a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that the size of the neighborhood parks in their respective areas was satisfactory. Again, the urban precincts indicated a higher percent of agreement to this statement than the rural precincts.

TABLE 41. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE LOCATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD
PARKS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS WAS SATISFACTORY

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
1A	1	0.7	5	3.4	0	0.0	1	0.7	2	1.3	9	6.0
2	6	4.0	17	11.4	1	0.7	4	2.7	3	2.0	31	20.8
3	1	0.7	13	8.7	1	0.7	4	2.7	2	1.3	21	14.8
4	3	2.0	16	10.7	0	0.0	2	1.3	1	0.7	22	14.8
5	2	1.3	13	8.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	4	2.7	21	14.1
6	1	0.7	9	6.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	4	2.7	16	10.7
7	3	2.0	8	5.4	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	13	8.7
7A	2	1.3	2	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	5	3.4
8	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	1	0.7	5	3.4
9	0	0.0	1	0.7	2	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.7	4	2.7
Total	21	14.1	85	57.0	7	4.7	18	12.1	18	12.1	149	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 69.898$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .008$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 120

TABLE 42. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE SIZE OF NEIGHBORHOOD
PARKS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS WAS SATISFACTORY

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
1A	1	0.7	4	2.7	0	0.0	3	2.1	1	0.7	9	6.2
2	5	3.4	16	11.0	1	0.7	3	2.1	5	3.4	30	20.5
3	3	2.1	11	7.5	1	0.7	3	2.1	1	0.7	19	13.0
4	2	1.4	16	11.0	0	0.0	3	2.1	1	0.7	22	15.1
5	4	2.7	12	8.2	1	0.7	1	0.7	3	2.1	21	14.4
6	1	0.7	8	5.5	0	0.0	2	1.4	4	2.7	15	10.3
7	3	2.1	6	4.1	0	0.0	3	2.1	1	0.7	13	8.9
7A	2	1.4	2	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	5	3.4
8	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.4	1	0.7	5	3.4
9	0	0.0	2	1.4	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	5	3.4
Total	22	15.1	78	53.4	5	3.4	23	15.8	18	12.3	146	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 61.327$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .043$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 123

Table 43 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement concerning the overall satisfaction of neighborhood parks in their respective areas. Examination of the data revealed that the chi square value was 47.692 at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. This was found to be non-significant and therefore was assumed that there was no significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning the overall satisfaction of neighborhood parks in their respective areas.

Table 44 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that ballfields should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. Table 44 revealed that the chi square value was 77.635, which was found to be significant at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that there was a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that ballfields should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. It can also be seen that the precincts located in the more populace areas of Deer Lodge County showed a higher percent of agreement to the statement that ballfields should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 43. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS CONCERNING OVERALL SATISFACTION OF NEIGHBORHOOD
PARKS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
1A	0	0.0	4	2.7	1	0.7	2	1.4	2	1.4	9	6.1
2	4	2.7	12	8.1	1	0.7	10	6.8	4	2.7	31	20.9
3	2	1.4	12	8.1	0	0.0	4	2.7	2	1.4	20	13.5
4	2	1.4	15	10.1	2	1.4	3	2.0	1	0.7	23	15.5
5	1	0.7	10	6.8	2	1.4	6	4.1	3	2.0	22	14.9
6	0	0.0	4	2.7	1	0.7	5	3.4	4	2.7	14	9.5
7	0	0.0	4	2.7	2	1.4	6	4.1	1	0.7	13	8.8
7A	1	0.7	2	1.4	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	5	3.4
8	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.4	5	3.4
9	0	0.0	2	1.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7	4	2.7
Total	11	7.4	66	44.6	13	8.8	38	25.7	20	13.5	148	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 47.692$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .325$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 121

TABLE 44. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT BALLFIELDS SHOULD BE
PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE
DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	3	1.3	4	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	3.0
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.8
1A	6	2.5	6	2.5	3	1.3	3	1.3	1	0.4	19	8.1
2	13	5.5	22	9.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	38	16.1
3	14	5.9	20	8.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	36	15.3
4	10	4.2	18	7.6	2	0.8	2	0.8	0	0.0	32	13.6
5	11	4.7	15	6.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	28	11.9
6	9	3.8	11	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	8.5
7	15	6.4	6	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	23	9.7
7A	2	0.8	3	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.1
8	7	3.0	5	2.1	1	0.4	2	0.8	1	0.4	16	6.8
9	7	3.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	10	4.2
Total	97	41.1	110	46.6	9	3.8	10	4.2	10	4.2	236	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 77.635$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .001$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 33

Table 45 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that play equipment should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. Examination of the data in table 45 revealed that the chi square value was 60.627, which was found to be significant at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It was therefore assumed that there was a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that play equipment should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The precincts in the City of Anaconda showed a higher percent of agreement to this statement, when compared to the rural precincts.

Table 46 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that tennis courts should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square value was 57.347, with 44 degrees of freedom. It was therefore assumed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that tennis courts should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 45. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT PLAY EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE
PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE
DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	0.4	6	2.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	8	3.3
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.8
1A	12	5.0	6	2.5	1	0.4	2	0.8	2	0.8	23	9.5
2	13	5.4	20	8.3	1	0.4	2	0.8	1	0.4	37	15.4
3	18	7.5	15	6.2	0	0.0	2	0.8	1	0.4	36	14.9
4	7	2.9	21	8.7	3	1.2	1	0.4	0	0.0	32	13.3
5	11	4.6	13	5.4	2	0.8	2	0.8	2	0.8	30	12.4
6	8	3.3	11	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	20	8.3
7	11	4.6	8	3.3	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	21	8.7
7A	2	0.8	3	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	6	2.5
8	5	2.1	6	2.5	2	0.8	2	0.8	1	0.4	16	6.6
9	6	2.5	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	10	4.1
Total	94	39.0	110	45.6	12	5.0	13	5.4	12	5.0	241	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 60.627$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .049$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 28

TABLE 46. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT TENNIS COURTS SHOULD BE
PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE
DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	0.9	4	1.7	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	8	3.4
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.9
1A	9	3.8	5	2.1	2	0.9	2	0.9	2	0.9	20	8.5
2	13	5.5	18	7.7	2	0.9	2	0.9	1	0.4	36	15.3
3	16	6.8	18	7.7	0	0.0	2	0.9	1	0.4	37	15.7
4	10	4.3	19	8.1	2	0.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	32	13.6
5	12	5.1	12	5.1	2	0.9	2	0.9	1	0.4	29	12.3
6	9	3.8	10	4.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	20	8.5
7	10	4.3	6	2.6	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.9	20	8.5
7A	2	0.9	3	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.1
8	7	3.0	2	0.9	2	0.9	3	1.3	2	0.9	16	6.8
9	6	2.6	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.9	10	4.3
Total	96	40.9	98	41.7	15	6.4	14	6.0	12	5.1	235	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 57.347$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .085$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 34

Table 47 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that toddler play facilities should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. This table revealed that the chi square value was 63.247, which was found to be significant at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It was therefore concluded that there was a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that toddler play facilities should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. Again, the residents in the City of Anaconda showed a higher percent of agreement to the statement that toddler play facilities should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, when compared to the rural precincts.

Table 48 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that basketball courts should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. Examination of the data in this table showed that the value of chi square was 55.356, which was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It was therefore assumed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that basketball courts should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 47. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT TODDLER PLAY FACILITIES
SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD
LEVEL BY THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	0.4	6	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	3.0
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.8
1A	10	4.2	4	1.7	4	1.7	2	0.8	2	0.8	22	9.3
2	14	5.9	17	7.2	3	1.3	2	0.8	1	0.4	37	15.6
3	17	7.2	14	5.9	1	0.4	2	0.8	2	0.8	36	15.2
4	12	5.1	14	5.9	2	0.8	3	1.3	0	0.0	31	13.1
5	15	6.3	11	4.6	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	29	12.2
6	9	3.8	10	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	20	8.4
7	12	5.1	8	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	22	9.3
7A	2	0.8	3	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	6	2.5
8	6	2.5	2	0.8	4	1.7	2	0.8	1	0.4	15	6.3
9	5	2.1	2	0.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	10	4.2
Total	103	43.5	91	38.4	17	7.2	12	5.1	14	5.9	237	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 63.248$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .030$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 32

TABLE 48. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT BASKETBALL COURTS SHOULD
BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY
THE DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	0.9	4	1.7	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	8	3.5
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.9
1A	8	3.5	5	2.2	5	2.2	2	0.9	2	0.9	22	9.6
2	9	3.9	17	7.4	5	2.2	4	1.7	1	0.4	36	15.7
3	13	5.7	15	6.6	3	1.3	3	1.3	1	0.4	35	15.3
4	10	4.4	14	6.1	2	0.9	4	1.7	0	0.0	30	13.1
5	12	5.2	11	4.8	0	0.0	4	1.7	1	0.4	23	12.2
6	7	3.1	10	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	18	7.9
7	9	3.9	9	3.9	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	20	8.7
7A	2	0.9	3	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	6	2.6
8	5	2.2	4	1.7	3	1.3	2	0.9	1	0.4	15	6.6
9	6	2.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.9	9	3.9
Total	83	36.2	92	40.2	21	9.2	22	9.6	11	4.8	229	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 55.357$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .117$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 40

Table 49 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that open play space should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The value of chi square was 59.172, at the five percent level of significance. With 44 degrees of freedom, it was found to be non-significant. It therefore could be assumed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that open play space should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. This can possibly be accounted for by the reason that the residents in Deer Lodge County have at their disposal large areas of public land that can be used for open space activities.

Table 50 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that wading pools should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square value was 47.911, which was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that wading pools should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

TABLE 49. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT OPEN PLAY SPACE SHOULD BE
PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE
DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	3	1.3	4	1.7	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	3.5
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.9
1A	7	3.0	8	3.5	1	0.4	3	1.3	1	0.4	20	8.7
2	11	4.8	19	8.2	3	1.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	35	15.2
3	14	6.1	18	7.8	0	0.0	2	0.9	1	0.4	35	15.2
4	13	5.6	15	6.5	1	0.4	2	0.9	0	0.0	31	13.4
5	11	4.8	14	6.1	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	28	12.1
6	10	4.3	8	3.5	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	20	8.7
7	11	4.8	7	3.0	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.4	21	9.1
7A	1	0.4	4	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	6	2.6
8	8	3.5	2	0.9	3	1.3	2	0.9	0	0.0	15	6.5
9	5	2.2	2	0.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.9	10	4.3
Total	94	40.7	101	43.7	15	6.5	12	5.2	9	3.9	231	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 59.172$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .063$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 38

TABLE 50. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT WADING POOLS SHOULD BE
PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE
DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	0.9	4	1.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	3.1
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.9
1A	7	3.1	7	3.1	2	0.9	2	0.9	2	0.9	20	8.9
2	7	3.1	12	5.3	6	2.7	7	3.1	2	0.9	34	15.1
3	11	4.9	14	6.2	2	0.9	3	1.3	3	1.3	33	14.7
4	9	4.0	10	4.4	4	1.8	6	2.7	0	0.0	29	12.9
5	8	3.6	12	5.3	5	2.2	1	0.4	3	1.3	29	12.9
6	9	4.0	10	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	20	8.9
7	7	3.1	5	2.2	4	1.8	1	0.4	3	1.3	20	8.9
7A	2	0.9	4	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.7
8	6	2.7	2	0.9	2	0.9	3	1.3	2	0.9	15	6.7
9	5	2.2	2	0.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.9	10	4.4
Total	73	32.4	82	36.4	28	12.4	23	10.2	19	8.4	225	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 47.911$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .317$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 44

Table 51 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that horseshoe pits should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. Examination of the data in table 51 revealed that the chi square value was 43.659, which was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that horseshoe pits should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

In relating back to the second hypothesis (There is no significant difference among precincts in respondent's opinions toward neighborhood parks and recreation facilities) the chi square test revealed a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding general condition, number of neighborhood parks, location, size, ballfields, play equipment, and toddler play equipment. The hypothesis relating to these specific areas was rejected. The chi square test revealed no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding general overall satisfaction, tennis courts, basketball courts, open play space, wading pools, and horseshoe pits. Therefore, the hypothesis relating to these areas was not rejected.

Chi Square Analysis of Community Funding

The hypothesis that there was no significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning funding of

community parks was tested using the chi square test of independence. Tables 52 and 53 present the chi square analysis among respondents by precincts in regards to the funding of community parks.

Table 52 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that tax monies should be used for the operation and maintenance of the present park system in Deer Lodge County. Inspection of the data in table 52 revealed that the chi square value was 64.429, which was found to be significant at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that there was a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that local tax monies should be used for the operation and maintenance of the present park system in Deer Lodge County. It can be noted that the residents living in the City of Anaconda showed a higher percent of agreement to this statement, when compared to the rural precincts.

TABLE 51. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT HORSESHOE PITS SHOULD BE
PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL BY THE
DEER LODGE COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	0.9	4	1.8	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	3.6
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.9
1A	8	3.6	7	3.1	2	0.9	2	0.9	1	0.4	20	8.9
2	9	4.0	14	6.3	5	2.2	4	1.8	2	0.9	34	15.2
3	10	4.5	13	5.8	6	2.7	5	2.2	1	0.4	35	15.6
4	7	3.1	10	4.5	7	3.1	3	1.3	1	0.4	28	12.5
5	8	3.6	14	6.3	2	0.9	2	0.9	2	0.9	28	12.5
6	6	2.7	11	4.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	8.0
7	7	3.1	9	4.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.9	20	8.9
7A	1	0.4	4	1.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.7
8	7	3.1	2	0.9	3	1.3	2	0.9	1	0.4	15	6.7
9	5	2.2	1	0.4	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.9	10	4.5
Total	70	31.3	89	39.7	33	14.7	19	8.5	13	5.8	224	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 43.659$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .486$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 45

TABLE 52. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT TAX MONIES SHOULD BE USED
FOR THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PRESENT PARK
SYSTEM IN DEER LODGE COUNTY

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	0.4	7	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	3.2
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.8
1A	7	2.8	10	4.0	4	1.6	2	0.8	0	0.0	23	9.3
2	12	4.8	19	7.7	1	0.4	2	0.8	2	0.8	36	14.5
3	13	5.2	19	7.7	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	39	15.7
4	6	2.4	21	8.5	4	1.6	2	0.8	0	0.0	33	13.3
5	13	5.2	13	5.2	2	0.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	29	11.7
6	11	4.4	8	3.2	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	21	8.5
7	3	1.2	16	6.5	3	1.2	1	0.4	2	0.8	25	10.1
7A	4	1.6	2	0.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	2.8
8	6	2.4	6	2.4	2	0.8	2	0.8	0	0.0	16	6.5
9	4	1.6	4	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	9	3.6
Total	80	32.3	125	50.4	23	9.3	12	4.8	8	3.2	248	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 64.429$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .024$$

*Number Of Missing Observations = 21

Table 53 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that local tax monies should be used for operation and maintenance of future additions to the present park system in Deer Lodge County. Examination of the data revealed that the chi square value was 67.631, which was found to be significant at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that there was a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that local tax monies should be used for the operation and maintenance of future additions to the present park system in Deer Lodge County. Again, the precincts located in the more populace areas of Deer Lodge County, indicated a higher percent of agreement that local tax monies should be used for the operation and maintenance of future additions to the present park system.

In relating back to the third hypothesis (There is no significant difference among precincts in respondent's opinions toward funding of community parks) the chi square test revealed a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding the use of local tax monies on the present and future park system. It was therefore concluded that this hypothesis was rejected.

Chi Square Analysis of Construction of New Swimming Facilities

The hypothesis that there was no significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning swimming facilities, was tested using the chi square test of independence. Tables 54 and 55 present the chi square analysis among respondents by precincts in regards to swimming facilities.

TABLE 53. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT LOCAL TAX MONIES SHOULD BE
USED FOR THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FUTURE ADDITIONS
TO THE PRESENT PARK SYSTEM IN DEER LODGE COUNTY

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	0.4	6	2.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	8	3.8
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	2	0.8
1A	7	2.9	8	3.3	4	1.6	3	1.2	1	0.4	23	9.4
2	12	4.9	14	5.7	3	1.2	5	2.0	3	1.2	37	15.2
3	14	5.7	14	5.7	8	3.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	38	15.6
4	7	2.9	15	6.1	6	2.5	5	2.0	0	0.0	33	13.5
5	10	4.1	10	4.1	4	1.6	2	0.8	2	0.8	28	11.5
6	10	4.1	8	3.3	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	20	8.2
7	4	1.6	9	3.7	4	1.6	3	1.2	2	0.8	22	9.8
7A	2	0.8	2	0.8	2	0.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	7	2.9
8	3	1.2	6	2.5	2	0.8	3	1.2	3	1.2	17	7.0
9	4	1.6	3	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	9	3.7
Total	74	30.3	95	38.9	33	13.5	26	10.7	16	6.6	244	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 67.632$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .012$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 25

Table 54 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that a new swimming pool should be constructed in Deer Lodge County. The chi square value was 32.607, which was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that there was no significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that a new swimming pool should be constructed in Deer Lodge County.

Table 55 presents the chi square analysis which determined if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that an indoor/outdoor combination swimming pool should be constructed in Washoe Park. The value of chi square was 57.360, which was found to be non-significant at the five percent level of significance, with 44 degrees of freedom. It therefore could be assumed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that an indoor/outdoor combination swimming pool should be constructed in Washoe Park.

In relating back to the fourth hypothesis (There is no significant difference among the precincts in respondent's opinions toward swimming facilities) the chi square test revealed no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding the construction of a new swimming facility in Deer Lodge County and the construction of a new indoor/outdoor combination swimming pool in Washoe Park. Therefore, this fourth hypothesis was not rejected.

TABLE 54. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT A NEW SWIMMING POOL SHOULD
BE CONSTRUCTED IN DEER LODGE COUNTY

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	4	1.7	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.8	8	3.3
10	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.8
1A	14	5.8	4	1.7	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.8	22	9.1
2	20	8.3	7	2.9	4	1.7	3	1.2	3	1.2	37	15.3
3	19	7.9	12	5.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	3	1.2	36	14.9
4	18	7.4	7	2.9	0	0.0	3	1.2	3	1.2	31	12.8
5	17	7.0	5	2.1	2	0.8	3	1.2	2	0.8	29	12.0
6	14	5.8	3	1.2	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	20	8.3
7	13	5.4	5	2.1	1	0.4	2	0.8	2	0.8	23	9.5
7A	3	1.2	2	0.8	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	7	2.9
8	8	3.3	3	1.2	1	0.4	2	0.8	4	1.7	18	7.4
9	7	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	9	3.7
Total	137	56.6	50	20.7	11	4.5	19	7.9	25	10.3	242	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 32.607$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .897$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 27

TABLE 55. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BY PRECINCTS AND THEIR
OPINIONS TO THE STATEMENT THAT AN INDOOR/OUTDOOR SWIMMING
POOL SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED IN WASHOE PARK

Pre- cinct	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	5	2.0	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	10	4.0
10	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	2	0.8
1A	17	6.9	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.8	22	8.9
2	14	5.6	7	2.8	7	2.8	4	1.6	5	2.0	37	14.9
3	22	8.9	9	3.6	3	1.2	4	1.6	1	0.4	39	15.7
4	13	5.2	10	4.0	2	0.8	2	0.8	4	1.6	31	12.5
5	16	6.5	7	2.8	3	1.2	2	0.8	3	1.2	31	12.5
6	16	6.5	3	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	21	8.5
7	10	4.0	5	2.0	3	1.2	2	0.8	1	0.4	21	8.5
7A	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	7	2.8
8	7	2.8	1	0.4	1	0.4	4	1.6	5	2.0	18	7.3
9	6	2.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	9	3.6
Total	131	52.8	45	18.1	22	8.9	21	8.5	29	11.7	248	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 57.360$$

$$df = 44$$

$$\alpha = .085$$

*Number of Missing Observations = 21

In summary, the chi square analysis revealed a difference between the rural and urban precincts. Throughout the testing, the general trend established was that the urban precincts, which are all located in the City of Anaconda, favored providing and maintaining outdoor recreation facilities within Deer Lodge County. The rural precincts, however, generally indicated less support for such facilities.

Chapter V

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, IMPLEMENTATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The intent of this study was to determine opinions of citizens of Deer Lodge County, Montana concerning recreation areas and facilities in Deer Lodge County. Specifically, the study reached 1036 randomly selected residents from Deer Lodge County with respect to their opinions of (1) county-wide parks and facilities, (2) neighborhood parks and facilities, (3) funding of community parks and (4) construction of a new swimming pool.

In order to satisfactorily conduct this study, it was necessary to fulfill the following subproblems:

1. Develop a survey instrument for determining the opinions of the Deer Lodge County residents toward outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Deer Lodge County.
2. To test individual precinct responses to determine if a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Deer Lodge County.
3. To organize, analyze and interpret the data and to make recommendations which may be of help to the Deer Lodge County Parks Department, City-County Planning Board and interested citizens who are

concerned with providing attractive, pleasurable, and satisfying outdoor recreation areas and facilities for Deer Lodge County.

The major purposes of the study were (1) to collect data which measured respondents' opinions of outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Deer Lodge County, and (2) to determine if any significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions toward recreation areas and facilities in Deer Lodge County.

The scope of the study was limited to the residents of Deer Lodge County, Montana, who responded to the questionnaire. The findings of this study applied only to those residents of Deer Lodge County. No implications were intended for any other community.

The study began with research into the unique history of this community, a review of related literature, as well as an examination of questionnaires and appraisal instruments used in similar studies. Items were obtained for the construction of a tentative questionnaire, which upon completion, was submitted to the author's advisor for critical evaluation. The questionnaire was then revised accordingly, and then subjected to a pilot study involving graduate students in the field of recreation at the University of Montana. The questionnaire was then submitted once more to the author's advisor and committee for further suggestions, recommendations and revisions. The final questionnaire was printed for distribution together with a letter of introduction.

Thirteen percent of the Deer Lodge County registered voters were selected for participation in the study. The participants were selected by using the Deer Lodge County voter registration file. A number was assigned to each name on the voter registration file. Subjects were

selected by using a table of random numbers. The following steps were taken in order to distribute the questionnaire to the citizens;

1. Prior to distribution of the questionnaire, information regarding the purpose of the study was publicized by the local newspaper in Deer Lodge County.

2. An interview with the local radio station was conducted concerning the study.

3. A questionnaire was mailed to each of the 1036 citizens selected, with a letter of introduction explaining the purpose of the study.

4. A telephone follow-up was carried out in an effort to increase the percentage of returns. A total of 281 individuals, or 27 percent of the total sample, actually completed and returned the questionnaire.

In order to retain anonymity of the respondents, the names of all subjects were numerically coded on the questionnaires.

Data were key punched on IBM card, programmed and analyzed through the University of Montana Computing Center. The data were arranged into percentage tables. In addition, the chi square test of independence was applied to the data to determine if there were any significant differences among respondents by precincts and their opinions toward recreation areas and facilities in Deer Lodge County.

Findings

County-wide Parks and Facilities

The findings revealed the following information about citizens' opinions regarding county-wide parks and facilities in Deer Lodge County:

1. Over 50 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the general condition of the county-wide parks. The chi square test also

showed no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning the general condition of the county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County.

2. It was revealed that 49.6 percent of the respondents were dissatisfied with the number of county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County. The chi square test of independence revealed no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding the number of county-wide parks.

3. A total of 67.3 percent of the respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the location of county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County. The chi square test also showed a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning the location of the county-wide parks. The precincts located within the City of Anaconda showed a higher percent of satisfaction toward the location of county-wide parks, when compared to the rural precincts.

4. At the time of the study, over 60 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the size of the county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County. The chi square test showed significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning the size of county-wide parks. Again, the urban precincts, 2 through 7, showed a higher percent of satisfaction with the size of the county-wide parks.

5. Of the respondents, 53 percent showed overall satisfaction with the county-wide parks. The chi square test revealed a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding the overall satisfaction of the county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County. The urban precincts showed a higher percent of overall satisfaction of the county-wide parks, when compared to the rural precincts.

6. Over 90 percent of the respondents indicated that picnic areas should be provided and maintained in Deer Lodge County. The chi square test also showed a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that picnic areas should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The urban precincts, 2 through 7, indicated a higher percent of agreement that picnic areas should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, when compared to the rural precincts.

7. Of those responding, 45.7 percent felt that motorcycle trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square test showed no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that motorcycle trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

8. Over 50 percent of the respondents indicated that cross-country ski trails should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square test revealed no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning cross-country ski trails.

9. A large portion of the respondents, 60.8 percent, believed that a rifle/archery range should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square test indicated no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding the rifle/archery range.

10. Over two-thirds of the respondents felt that outdoor grandstands should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park

Department. The chi square test indicated that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that outdoor grandstands should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Neighborhood Parks and Facilities

The findings revealed the following information pertaining to the neighborhood parks and facilities:

1. At the time of the study, over 50 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the general condition of neighborhood parks in Deer Lodge County. The chi square test indicated a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions toward the general condition of neighborhood parks. The precincts located in the City of Anaconda indicated a higher percent of satisfaction toward the general condition of neighborhood parks, when compared to the rural precincts.

2. Of those responding, 54.3 percent were not satisfied with the number of neighborhood parks in Deer Lodge County. The chi square test showed a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning the number of neighborhood parks in Deer Lodge County. The urban precincts indicated a higher percent of dissatisfaction with the number of neighborhood parks, when compared to the rural precincts.

3. A total of 73.1 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the location of the neighborhood parks in Deer Lodge County. The chi square test revealed a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding the location of the neighborhood

parks. Again precincts within the City of Anaconda showed a higher percent of satisfaction with the location of neighborhood parks, compared to the rural precincts.

4. Of the respondents, 68.5 percent were satisfied with the size of the neighborhood parks in Deer Lodge County. The chi square test revealed a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning the size of the neighborhood parks. Precincts 2 and 4, found within Anaconda, had a higher percent of satisfaction of the size of neighborhood parks, when compared to the other precincts.

5. Over one-half of the respondents showed overall satisfaction with the neighborhood parks in Deer Lodge County. The chi square test showed no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning the overall satisfaction with the neighborhood parks in Deer Lodge County.

6. At the time of this study, over 85 percent of the respondents thought ballfields should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square test showed a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding ballfields at the neighborhood level. Again the more populace areas of Deer Lodge County showed a higher percent of agreement that ballfields should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

7. A total of 84.6 percent of the respondents felt that play equipment should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square test revealed

that a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning play equipment at the neighborhood level. Precincts 2 through 7, within Anaconda, revealed a higher percent of agreement that play equipment should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

8. A total of 82.6 percent of the respondents felt tennis courts should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square test indicated no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning tennis courts being provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

9. The majority of the respondents, 81.9 percent, felt that toddler play facilities should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square test revealed that a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that toddler play facilities should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. Precincts within the City of Anaconda showed a higher percent of agreement that toddler play equipment should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department, when compared to the rural precincts.

10. Of the respondents, 76.4 percent felt that basketball courts should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square test showed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their

opinions to the statement that basketball courts should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

11. At the time of the study, 84.4 percent of the respondents felt that open play space should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square test revealed no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that open play space should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

12. A total of 68.8 percent of the respondents thought that wading pools should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square test revealed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that wading pools should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

13. Over two-thirds, 70.9 percent, of the respondents felt that horseshoe pits should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The chi square test revealed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement that horseshoe pits should be provided by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.

Funding

The findings revealed the following information concerning the funding of community parks:

1. The majority of the respondents, 82.7 percent, were in favor of using local tax monies for the operation and maintenance of the present Deer Lodge County Park System. The chi square test indicated that a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning the use of local tax monies on the present park system. Again, the precincts within the City of Anaconda showed a higher percent of agreement, than did the rural precincts, that local tax monies should be used for the operation and maintenance of the present park system.

2. Approximately two-thirds of the respondents thought local tax monies should be used for the operation and maintenance of future additions to the present park system in Deer Lodge County. The chi square test indicated that there was a significant difference among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning the use of local tax monies for future additions to the present park system. Precincts in the urban areas indicated a higher percent of agreement for raising of local tax monies for future additions to the county park system, when compared to the rural precincts.

Swimming

The findings revealed the following information concerning the construction of a new swimming facility:

1. At the time of the study, 77.3 percent of the respondents agreed that a new swimming facility should be constructed in Deer Lodge County. The chi square test showed no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions to the statement

that an indoor/outdoor combination swimming pool should be constructed in Washoe Park.

Conclusions

On the basis of the data herin presented, the following conclusions appear to be warranted:

1. The respondents were generally satisfied with the county-wide parks in Deer Lodge County. There was, however, a relatively high percent of respondents that were dissatisfied with the number of county-wide parks.
2. The citizens were in general agreement that the outdoor recreation facilities in the county-wide parks should be provided and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.
3. The citizens were generally satisfied with the neighborhood parks in Deer Lodge County. However, there was disagreement in whether there was a satisfactory number of neighborhood parks.
4. The citizens generally agreed that all the neighborhood facilities should be provided and maintained at the neighborhood level by the Deer Lodge County Parks Department.
5. The use of local tax monies for operation and maintenance for the present and future additions was overwhelmingly favored by the citizens.
6. The citizens also overwhelmingly agreed that a new indoor/outdoor swimming pool should be constructed in Washoe Park.
7. The chi square test revealed a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding the overall

satisfaction of the county-wide parks and recreation facilities. The urban precincts showed a higher percent of overall satisfaction with county-wide parks, when compared to the rural precincts. It was also assumed that the first hypothesis (There is no significant difference among precincts in respondent's opinions toward county-wide parks and recreation facilities) was rejected when relating to overall satisfaction of county-wide parks.

8. The chi square test revealed that no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions regarding overall satisfaction of the neighborhood parks and recreation facilities in Deer Lodge County. It was therefore assumed that the second hypothesis (There is no significant difference among precincts in respondent's opinions toward neighborhood parks and recreation facilities) was not rejected when relating to overall satisfaction of neighborhood parks.

9. The chi square test indicated that a significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions concerning the use of local tax monies on the present and future park system. Again, the urban precincts found within the City of Anaconda, showed a higher percent of agreement than did the rural precincts, that local tax monies should be used for the operation and maintenance of the present and future park system. It was therefore assumed that the third hypothesis (There is no significant difference among precincts in respondent's opinions toward funding of community parks) was rejected.

10. The chi square test revealed no significant difference existed among respondents by precincts and their opinions toward swimming

facilities. It was therefore assumed that the fourth hypothesis (There is no significant difference among the precincts in respondent's opinions toward swimming facilities) was not rejected.

Proposed Implementations

Following are proposed suggestions which are presented in order that further progress may be made in the evaluation of the Deer Lodge County Park System:

1. A long range plan should be developed for future park development.
2. An inventory of all existing facilities should be made so future planning can be accomplished without duplicating existing facilities.
3. A list of desired recreation facilities should be devised and reviewed by concerned citizens and local community leaders overseeing the development of such facilities.
4. The expansion of new facilities, into the already existing parks, should be undertaken.
5. A county-wide map should be developed showing all dedicated parks, facilities, legal boundaries, size, and any other pertinent information about each park.
6. The construction of a new swimming facility should be started immediately. It should be designed in order to give the area residents maximum use.
7. Parks should be equally located or distributed so as to adequately meet the needs of all the residents of Deer Lodge County.

8. A comparison of this study should be made with the State-wide Urban Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities Survey.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested for further studies related to park and recreation planning in Deer Lodge County:

1. A study should be undertaken to determine the amount of money that the Deer Lodge County residents are willing to be taxed for the operation and maintenance of the Deer Lodge County Park System.

2. A study of the city recreation program should be undertaken. This study should document the present and future programming so that development of future parks and facilities can be coordinated to assure maximum use of such facilities.

3. A study should be undertaken to determine the feasibility of combining the Parks Department and the Recreation Department under one governmental unit.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
PRECINCT MAP

Bounday Lines of Deer Lodge County Election Precincts

Precinct 1. - County-line to west Foster Creek, South of Highway 10-A to the west city limits of Anaconda including Sunnyside.

Precinct 1-A. - East of Foster Creek, North of Highway 10-A to west city limits of Anaconda.

Precinct 2. - Anaconda city limits to west side of Beech.

Precinct 3. - East side of Beech to West side of Elm in Anaconda.

Precinct 4. - East side of Elm to West side of Main in Anaconda.

Precinct 5. - East side of Main to West side Chestnut in Anaconda.

Precinct 6. - East side of Chestnut to West side of Ash, and Cedar Park Homes in Anaconda.

Precinct 7. - East side of Ash to Anaconda city limits, including Teresa Ann Terrace.

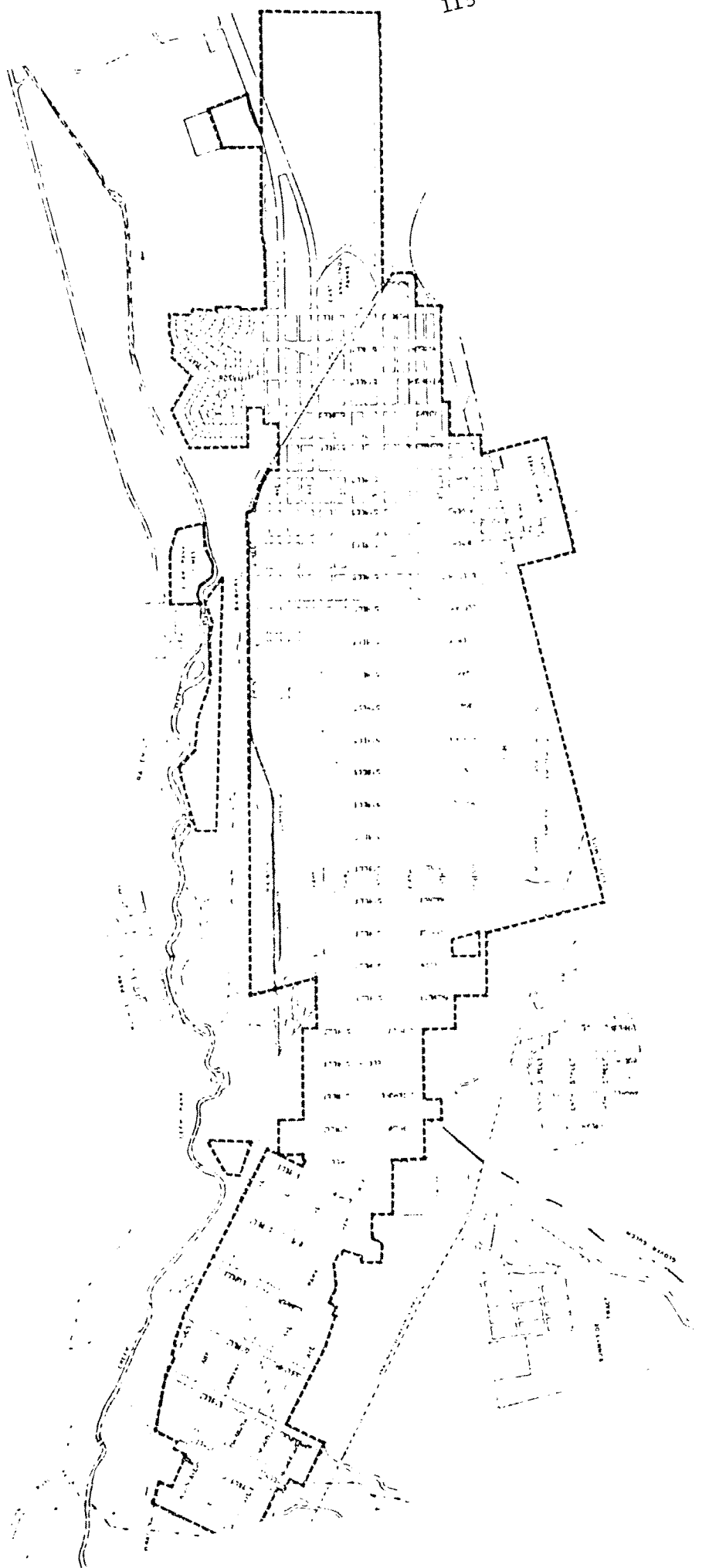
Precinct 7-A. - North of Anaconda city limits including North Cedar, North Cherry, Washoe Park, Lost Creek, Antelope Gulch, Spring Gulch, everything from Galen Highway #273 North to County line and everything East of I-90 from Galen to South-east county line.

Precinct 8. - Opportunity, Millcreek, Crakerville, east of the county line.

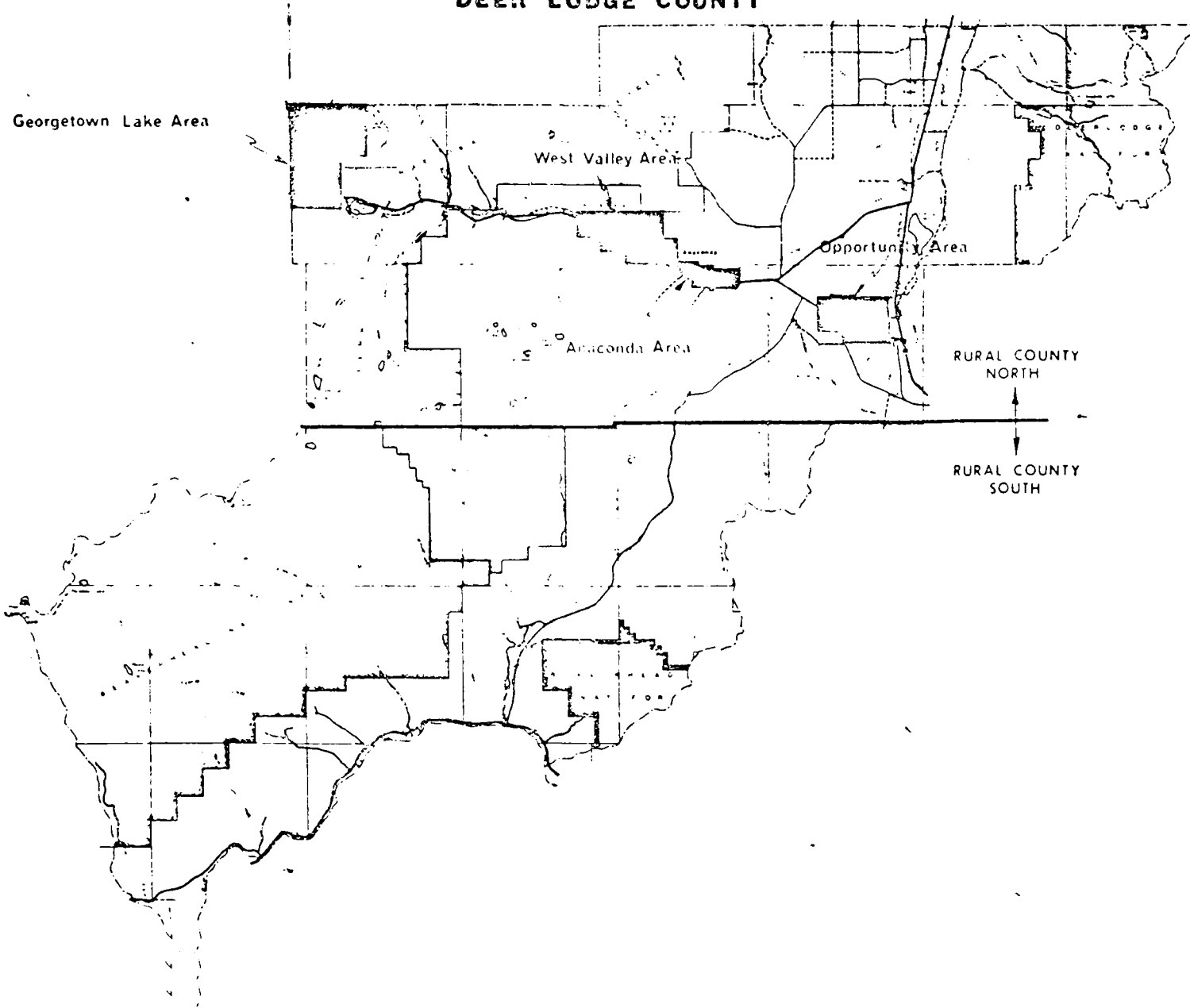
Precinct 9. - Warm Springs and Galen.

Precinct 10. - Fishtrap.

ANACONDA CITY



DEER LODGE COUNTY



APPENDIX B
QUESTIONNAIRE

May 6, 1975

Dear Resident:

You have been randomly selected to participate in a survey sponsored by the City-County Planning Board. You are being asked to complete the enclosed questionnaire for the purpose of obtaining information about the community parks and facilities found within Deer Lodge County.

Please, if you have a few moments, take the time and complete the questionnaire right now or some time today.

Your cooperation in this study is very important, and your answers, even if you do not use the areas and facilities, are important in order to make this survey representative of Deer Lodge County.

The results of this study will be used by the City-County Planning Board in their provision of community parks and facilities in Deer Lodge County.

Thank you in advance for your participation. Please return the completed forms in the enclosed self-addressed envelope as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tom Kelly".

Tom Kelly
Deer Lodge County Outdoor
Recreation Areas and Facilities
Survey

DEER LODGE COUNTY OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES SURVEY

Personnel Information

Please place a check (✓) in the appropriate space for questions 1 through 3.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|--------|---------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Age | 18-30 _____ | 2. Sex | M _____ | 3. Occupation | |
| | 31-45 _____ | | F _____ | | |
| | 46-60 _____ | | | Agriculture | _____ |
| | 61 + _____ | | | Clerical and/or sales | _____ |
| | | | | Housewife | _____ |
| | | | | Professional, semi- | _____ |
| | | | | professional, or | |
| | | | | managerial | |
| | | | | Semiskilled or un- | _____ |
| | | | | skilled labor | |
| | | | | Skilled labor | _____ |
| | | | | Other, specify: | _____ |
| | | | | | _____ |

In the following statements you are asked to select one of five responses for each statement. As shown in the following example, you should circle the response that best indicates your attitude toward that particular statement. Select your response from these alternatives:

strongly agree-SA agree-A undecided-UD disagree-D strongly disagree-SD

Thus, if you strongly agree with the sample statement, circle the appropriate response as indicated below.

Example: I enjoy the outdoor recreation facilities throughout Montana..... (SA) A UD D SD

County-wide parks-These are parks that are located throughout Deer Lodge County. They are operated and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department. The parks are designed for the use of all the people in the county.

- | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|----|---|----|
| 4. The <u>general condition</u> of the parks in Deer Lodge County is satisfactory..... | SA | A | UD | D | SD |
| 5. The <u>number</u> of parks in Deer Lodge County is satisfactory..... | SA | A | UD | D | SD |
| 6. The <u>location</u> of the parks in Deer Lodge County is satisfactory..... | SA | A | UD | D | SD |
| 7. The <u>size</u> of the parks in Deer Lodge County is satisfactory..... | SA | A | UD | D | SD |

8. Overall the parks in Deer Lodge County are satisfactory..... SA A UD D SD
9. The following outdoor recreation facilities should be provided and maintained in Deer Lodge County by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.
- a. picnic areas..... SA A UD D SD
 - b. motorcycle trails..... SA A UD D SD
 - c. cross-country ski trails..... SA A UD D SD
 - d. rifle/archery range..... SA A UD D SD
 - e. outdoor grandstands..... SA A UD D SD
 - f. other (please list) SA A UD D SD

Neighborhood parks-These are parks that are located approximately 1/2 mile from your home. They are operated and maintained by the Deer Lodge County Park Department for use by the people who live in the immediate neighborhood.

10. The general condition of the parks in my neighborhood is satisfactory..... SA A UD D SD
(Answer only if parks are available)
11. The number of parks in my neighborhood is satisfactory..... SA A UD D SD
12. The location of the parks in my neighborhood is satisfactory..... SA A UD D SD
(Answer only if parks are available)
13. The size of the parks in my neighborhood is satisfactory..... SA A UD D SD
(Answer only if parks are available)
14. Overall the parks in my neighborhood are satisfactory..... SA A UD D SD
(Answer only if parks are available)
15. The following outdoor recreation facilities should be provided and maintained in my neighborhood by the Deer Lodge County Park Department.
- a. ballfields..... SA A UD D SD
 - b. play equipment..... SA A UD D SD
 - c. tennis courts..... SA A UD D SD
 - d. toddler play facilities..... SA A UD D SD
 - e. basketball courts..... SA A UD D SD
 - f. open play space..... SA A UD D SD
 - g. wading pool..... SA A UD D SD
 - h. horseshoe pits..... SA A UD D SD
 - i. other (please list) SA A UD D SD

17. Local tax monies should be used for the operation and maintenance of future additions to the Deer Lodge County park system..... SA A UD D SD

18. A new swimming pool should be constructed
in Deer Lodge County..... SA A UD D SD

19. An indoor/outdoor combination swimming pool should be constructed in Washoe Park..... SA A UD D SD

Additional comments: (Please feel free to state your opinion on any or all of the items pertaining to the outdoor recreation areas and facilities found in Deer Lodge County).

[illegible]